THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00

Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

Boiler Iron,

Firebox Plates,

Flue Sheets,

Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144.

CITY ITEMS.

A Card.

T. C. Jenkins, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Green and Dried Fruits, Seeds, Tobacco, Eggs, Potatoes, Salt, Fish, Feed, Grain and all Farm products; also, Refined Oils. Orders for Merchandise and Pittsburgh Manufactures filled at Dealers' and Manufacturers' rates. No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood street, and 368 and 370 Penn street, opposite Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price Current issued weekly to consignees. Report of the market, September 5, 1865:

Flour, extra Family, fancy, $10 25; Flour, extra Family, choice, 10 00; Flour, extra, 8 50; Rye Flour, 6 00; Corn Meal, 1 00; Buckwheat Flour, no demand; Wheat, choice, 2 00; Rye, 95c; Oats, 42 to 43c; Corn, in ear, 75 to 85c; Corn, shelled, 85c; Barley, 1 00; Wool, fine fleece, 70c; Potatoes, 50 to 60c; Sweet Potatoes, ¥ bbl, 5 00; Timothy Seed, 3 50 to 4 00; Clover Seed, none in market; Flax Seed, 2 30; Baled Hay, 20 00 to 25 00; Beans, Prime Navy, 1 50; Butter, choice, 25 to 30c; Butter, fair, 18 to 20c; Cheese, no demand, 18c; Eggs, active, 20c; Apples, ¥ bbl, 3 00 to 5 00; Cider, —; Dried Apples, prime, 10c; Dried Peaches, —; Salt, per bbl, 2 50 to 2 60; Candles, 13c; Soap, 7 and 8c; No. 1 Mackerel, per bbl, 14 00; Lard, Choice, 24c; Tallow, 10c; Bacon Hams, 25 to 30c; Sides, 20c; Shoulders, 18c; Rackets, 3 00 to 3 25; Brooms, 4 00 to 5 00; Refined Oil, 65c.

My charges are 5 per cent. for selling. Account sales rendered as soon as sales are effected. All packages should be plainly and neatly marked with weights and name of consignee or shipper. Good and neat packages help the sale of all articles. Always advise by mail on shipment of produce of any kind.

Flour sold on commission as per agreement.

‡ Best brands flour always on hand, and delivered to depots and boats free of charge.

Notice.

The lady having a little girl about 12 years old—passenger from Erie to Pittsburgh on last Saturday's (September 2) tram, due Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock P. M.—given in charge to her by the conductor, will please leave word at this office where she may be found.

Instrumental and Vocal Music.

A large lot of instrumental and vocal sheet music just received at Blume's music store, 43 Fifth street.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Academy.

J. Davis' English, Classic, Mathematical and Commercial Academy, second floor Allegheny Savings Bank, Allegheny, above the Diamond, reopens on Monday, September 4th. Night school commences October 1st.

Depot

For Dr. McBride's Fling of Pain. McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store Fifth street.

First Grand Opening

Of fall and winter goods. The undersigned will open, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th, the latest importations of Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Straw Goods, &c., at reasonable rates. Thanking his patrons for their former favors, he bespeaks a continuance of the same, and an early call. Straw Millinery Rooms, 54 Market street.

Remember

That the great clearance sale of summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at No. 63 Market street, continues one week longer. Now is the time to buy, as our goods are marked down. See list of prices:

Ladies' Morocco Sewed Balmorals, $2 50.
Ladies' Lasting Top Balmorals, $2 90.
Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1 75.
Misses' Lasting Top Balmorals, $1 50.
Misses' Morocco Sewed Balmorals $2 25.
Children's Shoes from 10 cents up.

Remember the place, No. 63 Market street, South & Ross.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Woodstreet.

Indigo.

When you want a good article, go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Positive Closing Out Sale.

To make room for improvements. T. A. McClelland, of 35 and 37 Fifth street, being about to make extensive improvements, is determined to sell the large and extensive stock of Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Cutlery, &c., at cost, and under cost. The stock must be closed out in twenty days, as the improvements contemplated are now under contract, and will be ready to put in by that time. This is a rare chance for real bargains, and should not be overlooked by our readers.

For Sale.

A house and lot in Freeport, Armstrong county. Apply to Wm. D. Price Braddock's Fields, Allegheny county, Pa.

The Great Remedy.

Dr. McBride's Fling of Pain, sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Knabe's Unrivalled Pianos.

Entire new stock of these superior instruments just received. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Allegheny County Prison.

At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors, held this day, among other proceedings, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify the Warden not to charge or receive from prisoners, jailers on their discharge hereafter, except in cases where it is specially ordered by the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer.

By direction of Board of Inspectors. Henry Lambert, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1865.

Prince & Co.'s

World-renowned Organs and Melodeons. A splendid new stock just received. Thirty-nine different styles. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent.

The Only Article

That will effectually cure fever and ague in its worst form, that has been tried for the last ten years and never found wanting, that has and will cure when all will bills, is Fleming's Fever and Ague Mixture. Try all other preparations, and, if they fail, cure yourself with a single bottle of this. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st.

STATE ITEMS.

The post of chaplain at Carlisle Barracks has been discontinued.

A new telegraph line is to be erected between Columbia and Reading.

A tribe of Red Men will be organized in Mount Joy on Thursday, to be known as the Otsego Tribe.

The Conemaugh Valley Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October next, near Blairsville.

Thomas Shannon, Esq., for upwards of half a century, a resident of Hairdstown, Westmoreland county, died on the 29th inst., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Robberies of soldiers by means of drugged liquors are among the pastimes of the people of Harrisburg. The unfortunate soldier has no protection by law in the capital.

The contract for building the branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, between Lancaster and Manheim having been awarded, the work will be immediately and vigorously commenced.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865. NO. 303.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Arrest of Captain Winder.

WIRZ ACTED UNDER HIS ORDERS.

He Laid Out the Andersonville Prison.

POSTAL ROUTES REOPENED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 4.

Capt. R. B. Winder.

Son of the infamous rebel General Jno. H. Winder, of Libby prison notoriety, was arrested last week at Drummondstown, on the Eastern Shore, while trying to make his way to Baltimore, from whence he hoped, through the help of his friends, to effect his escape to Europe. The prisoner is the man who laid out under the direction of his father, who at the time was rebel Commissary General of prisoners, the

Prison Pen at Andersonville.

He is now safely lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, and will probably be tried on the same charges as those on which his confederate, Wirz, is arraigned. The latter is reported to have expressed great satisfaction upon hearing of his arrest, as he claims to have acted under Winder's orders.

Postmaster General Dennison

Has ordered the resumption of mail service on all the railroad routes in South Carolina. A large number of postoffices in Tennessee have also been re-opened and postmasters for the same appointed.

Hon. Eli Shorter.

Formerly a rabid pro-slavery member of Congress from Alabama, was dodging about the Attorney General's office to-day, with a batch of pardon applications from his former constituents. Shorter has not succeeded in obtaining a pardon for himself.

Altogether to-day about two hundred and fifty applications were placed on file, among them that of the

Rebel General Battle.

Of North Carolina. Rebel General R. S. Ewell is living quite secluded at a second-class hotel here, patiently awaiting pardon. On Friday he declined an invitation to a dinner party given in his honor by some of the resident rebels. Upon being asked the next day why he was not present he made the curt reply, "Well, I get enough to eat in my hotel, and then I don't care to feast with those who were too cowardly to fight with me."

The receipts of the postoffice in Cincinnati for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, are as follows: For the quarter ending September 30, 1864, $51,737; quarter ending December 31, 1864, $50,467 50; quarter ending March 31, 1865, $52,966 70; quarter ending June 30, 1865, $50,185 01; total for the year, $205,356. The amount received for registered letters, which cost twenty cents each for every domestic letter, and five cents for those that go out of the country, is for the year $923 25. The receipts for box rents are as follows: First quarter, $2,169 75; second, $3,318; third, $3,708 50; fourth, $3,945; total, $13,205 20.

The expenses of the office were about fifty thousand dollars nett. The amount handed over to the Government, after the payment of expenses is: for the quarter ending September 30, 1864, $40,765 80; December 31, 1864, $33,327 71; March 31, 1865, $41,166 00; June 30, 1865, $41,940 97. Total, $180,067 63.

Highly Interesting.

The South Carolina Convention.

Repair of Southern Railroads.

Exorbitant Prices in the South.

TRIAL OF KETCHUM POSTPONED.

Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Restored.

NEW YORK, September 4.—We learn from a gentleman that the people of South Carolina are adopting preliminary measures to secure a full representation in the approaching convention. He represents the feeling of the people as being in favor of reconstruction upon a basis of out and out Union.

Mr. C. M. Hodges, a prominent citizen of Upper Georgia, has published a letter, in which he takes a most encouraging view of the situation, and points out the true policy for the people. He urges the abolition of slavery as indispensable, and putting a large portion of the lands in permanent grasses. He also urges the continuation of foreign emigration, and counsels the people to take courage, be loyal, resolute and industrious.

The *Herald* learns that iron for the repair of the Georgia railroads has been purchased and the repairs will be pushed forward with dispatch.

Macon papers contain an account of an attack by four highwaymen upon Major General Wilson. The general succeeded in putting three of them to flight and escaped, but the fifth

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says the 15th Illinois have been ordered to Altoona; the 66th New York veterans have been ordered to Atlanta; the 19th Illinois have been ordered to occupy the railroad from Adairsville.

The hucksters at Macon were charging one dollar per pound for butter, when an order fixing market prices was issued, compelling them to sell butter at twenty-five cents per pound.

Ketchum the forger was brought before Justice Hogan this morning, according to the adjournment last week. When he appeared in court, he bore the same careless manner noticed when arrested, and he appeared to look with contempt on the whole affair in the room. Upon being asked if he was ready to proceed with the examination, he replied that he was not, as his counsel was absent from the city, and he would ask an adjournment for two days. The case was then postponed till next Monday. It was intended to have the case presented to the grand jury to-day, but this adjournment has made a postponement necessary.

The *Post* has a dispatch dated Petroleum Centre, September 2, saying a fire caught from a spark from a laborer's pipe on Saturday evening, which first destroyed three hundred barrels of oil, and a tank at Anderson's wells, and when the tank burnt, destruction was spread over an acre of territory. Two engines, two derricks and a refinery were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

It is reported that R. J. Race, conductor of the Mail train, and James White, engineer of the Express train on the Long Island railroad, have both arrested on the coroner's warrant.

The *Post's* Washington special says it is confidently predicted that President Johnson will soon issue a proclamation, restoring the writ of *habeas corpus* in the loyal States.

The Mail service has been restored on every railroad in the State of South Carolina.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the rebel ex-Secretary, has called on the President, to endeavor to secure the release of her husband from Fort Pulaski.

The Macon correspondent of the Augusta *Transcript* says: Numerous outrages occur in Macon, particularly at night, and the citizens are much endangered when walking the streets, by careless colored sentinels, who are quick to fire if one does not halt instantly upon being challenged. The *Journal and Messenger*, the publication of which was stopped, has been resumed. Its editor has been released from imprisonment, but does not resume his position.

N. S. Curtiss, late receiving clerk of the Eastern department of the American Telegraph Company, died at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday evening, after a short but severe illness. Mr. Curtiss has been well known by our merchants and the telegraphic community since the first introduction of the telegraph into public use.

Man Shot by Soldiers.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Last evening a carpenter named Joseph Holt, residing in Bridgehampton, Staten Island, was shot by two soldiers, and is not expected to recover. The soldiers had been lounging about the place for several days, and last evening got in a dispute with Holt, when they fired three shots from their revolvers, one shot taking effect in Holt's shoulder, and one in the temple. The soldiers then fled into the woods, where they are now concealed. Witnesses say that Holt, who is an inoffensive man, gave no provocation.

The Russian-American Telegraph.

CHICAGO, September 4.—A message from McCrillish, dated Fort Barclay, Alaska, says: The Russian-American Telegraph Company's bark Alaska Bell, arrived at Sitka, June 14th, making the voyage from New York in one hundred and thirty-five days, touching at The Dalles. The poles and insulators were brought out on deck the small propeller steamer Lizzie Horner, for the use of the expedition on the interior waters. Everything arrived in good order, and all on board were well.

Naval Matters.

NEW YORK, September 4.—It is expected the Iroquois and Winooki will begin their trial this week surely. The Winooki is all ready for the contest. The North Carolina has ceased to be the receiving ship, and will now be fitted as an ordinary ship. Capt. McKinsly, who has commanded her for the past year, will take command of one of the screw sloops.

The Japanese gunboat Fusiyama, Captain Franklin Hallet, sailed to-day for Yullohama. More anon.

From Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Advices have been received from Port au Prince to the 19th of August. An insurrection at Jerimie and Comai, which was intended to aid the rebel escape to Hayten, has been promptly suppressed by the Government forces.

President Geffrard has sent a Commission to examine into the condition of the army which is besieging Cape Haytien. The members of the Commission have returned a favorable report. They also advise that to spare a useless expenditure of blood, the rebel stronghold should not be attacked, but strongly invested and blockaded, so that the rebel garrison may receive no succor from outside. Seven steamers and three sailing vessels are at the command of the Government, to render the blockade effectual. President Geffrard was about to visit the Northern part of the island.

The news of the Cabosal revolution is also confirmed by the way of Hagti.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Well All Right.

Lawrence County Oil Regions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITHOLE CITY, September 4.

The United States well has not ceased to flow. It was so reported, but it was untrue. O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, September 2.

According to promise I send you a small sketch of my trip to the Connoquenessing and Slippery rock oil region. We left the Smoky City on the 3.50 train for New Castle, and found our old friend, Walter Scott, in charge of the train, who, by the way, is a first-class conductor. We arrived at New Castle at 7 o'clock. In the morning we took a walk up town, seen a large Indian in front of a fine looking store, stepped in, got a good cigar, and found it was Oak Hall, kept by R. M. Allen, your agent for the COMMERCIAL. From the crowd around, we judged it must be headquarters for news; asked about a team; Allen got us a pair of fine horses, and gave us the direction to the land of oil. We passed down the canal through a fine country, till we came to the mouth of the Connoquenessing, where it empties into the Beaver. At this point an Eastern company are commencing work. We started up the creek, and some two miles above found a New Brighton company at work. We then stopped at the Great Mineral Spring, which flows about two hundred barrels daily of water. We then passed on to Slippery rock, over four hundred and sixty-two feet deep. They were pumping, but as yet have not succeeded in getting much oil. The company intend pumping this well and sinking another. After dinner time. The next well in progress was at Allen's Mill, and was four hundred and sixty-five feet deep. At noon, Wednesday, we were all busily congregating between this and the town of Wittenburg.

Above Wittenburg comes Slippery rock. Derricks are planted from this town up to the great Eastern well, but are not pushing the work. It looks as if this land was in the hands of speculators, and only enough work done to hold the property. The Great Eastern had struck a vein of water, oil and gas, and was tubed and flowing the water fifteen feet high as regular as you would draw your breath. From this up to Smith & Collins' well work was progressing prodigiously. We visited the Smith & Collins' well, and found it pumping from twenty to twenty-five barrels daily. This company have shipped over eight hundred barrels of oil, and have three large vats on the creek shore and one up on the hill, holding nine hundred barrels. In their four vats, I believe, there were about four hundred barrels of oil. They get the oil delivered in the cars at New Castle for $1 20 per barrel. You will perceive that a twenty barrel well on this creek is as good as a two hundred barrel well on Oil creek.

All around this well are wells going down. Opposite to it is a well down four hundred feet, and good as a two hundred barrel. This well pumping at eighty-five feet, and have some oil reserved, but are not getting it in paying quantities. Between this and the big well is the famous Sixty-Acre well, that pumped at twenty-nine feet, and took out eight barrels with a small hand pump.

Speaking of roads we will say if any person goes the road we went, they will wish they had took some other road, and it hurt since my other road they will wish they had taken the road we went. I will send you a history of wells above soon.

SENECA.

Our Washington, Pa., Correspondence.

A Jenkins Transaction—A Dishonest Clerk Exposed—He Refunds $3,000 and is Released from Custody.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., September 1, 1865.

Quite a stir was created in this place a few days ago, by the dishonesty of a clerk by the name of Craig, in the employ of Messrs. Chambers & Matthews, dry goods dealers, who was caught up in his transactions.

For some time past the above firm had some suspicions that all was not right in this quarter, and at last they became so strong that on Saturday evening last they discharged him. Craig was very indignant at this treatment, and demanded an explanation. They at first refused to inform him, but finally insisted that they at last informed him of their suspicions. Having no direct proof that they had suffered at his hands, they gave the matter up, and said had he not on Sunday morning went to one of the firm and acknowledged that he had abstracted from them one hundred and fifty-six dollars, which amount he refunded, in a spirit of penitential grief. The above coming to the ears of Mr. John Baird, Adams Express agent at this point, who for some time past had been receiving packages from Craig, directed to a lady in Parkersburg, called upon his employers and made the case known. By telegraphing to Wheeling, one package sent on Saturday morning, was returned on the mail train that evening, which, upon opening, was found to contain shawls, collars, &c., which Chambers & Matthews identified as their property. Craig in the meantime had taken his departure, and persons being sent in pursuit overtook him at Cannonsburg. When informed of the package being secured he seemed perfectly thunderstruck, and then acknowledged to having stolen, in small parcels at a time, sixteen hundred dollars from his employers and twenty-five hundred from Mr. V. Harding in whose employ he had been for some time, and during which time the engagement with Messrs. Chambers & Matthews. He at once agreed to refund to both parties their respective loss which was done from some seven thousand dollars in government bonds he had in his possession, when he was allowed to go on his way a wiser if not a better man. Craig had always borne a good reputation and enjoyed the utmost confidence of his employers; was a member of the Methodist church and a teacher in the Sabbath school, and last, but not least, took active atonement of the Lord's Supper. This, separate and apart from the crime of robbing his employers, shows him up as one to be feared in any community he may locate in. We only hope that the lesson he has learned, that "murder always will out," and "crime has its punishment" will be heeded by him, and he yet may become an upright and honest man. F.

FROM VENANGO OIL REGION.

A Trip from Oil City to Pithole Creek—Hundreds of Deserted Derricks—Hard Roads to Travel—Plumer, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 30, 1865.

Your correspondent was yesterday privileged to see such a sight as has very rarely, if ever, been witnessed—a city, large and prosperous, not more than one house of which was erected twelve weeks ago.

In company with my friend W. P., I left Oil City yesterday morning, on horseback. To see as much as possible of the oil country, we went up Oil Creek to Cherry Run, and up that stream to Plumer, which struck the main road leading from Oil City to Pithole. I need not stop to describe to you the country through which we passed, nor to speak of the derricks (numbering, on a well pumping not more barrels daily; there one being bored; and yonder one being tested; nor of the hundreds of derricks, which have been entirely deserted along Cherry Run, especially. Much money has been made, but it must be patent to every one, upon seeing these thousands of deserted wells, that millions have been sunk—in holes in the ground.

Much oil is carried down Oil creek in flat boats, each drawn by from one to four horses. Sometimes the boat gets aground, and much perseverance all is soon righted, and on they go. We met one drawn by a single old, superannuated horse, which seemed to have more than he could do to get his load over the narrow places in the creek. The driver, a rough specimen of the "Ould Country," was shouting and whipping. "Sir," I P., "you will soon get over the matters, remarked, "Look there; now he'll swear, and then the boat will get through." Sure enough, he did swear, but in a way that most of your common swearing, but in real, genuine Oil creek style, and the boat went through. But we felt confident that the swearing had nothing to do with their success in getting on.

Along the valley of the creek, and Cherry run, the smell of oil and gas was almost intolerable to an unaccustomed barbarian. My worthy friend seemed to be just in his element, and to enjoy it hugely. Verily "there is," thought I, "no accounting for taste," or smell either. Pithole is a place of considerable business, or has been, but will now have to give way before its giant rival, three miles further up. Upon coming into the main road at this point, we were amazed to see the immense travel to and from Pithole. Here they go; here they come, in all manner of ways. What terrible roads they have had a few weeks since. We came to a fork of the road two miles this side of Pithole, and were about to take, as we thought, the best fork, when a young chap stepped up, saying, "five cents, Captain; private road." "No you won't," said W. P., "this other is better." The private road came into the other a few rods beyond. This was one of your confidence men, doubtless. More anon. NESTOR.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, is in Washington, endeavoring to secure the release of her husband from Fort Pulaski.

The friends of Judge Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, are said to be pressing his claims for the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench.

It is reported on very good authority that a proclamation will shortly be issued, restoring the privileges of the *habeas corpus* in all the loyal States.

Major Eckert, Assistant Secretary of War, has issued an order forbidding the publication of newspaper reports from and to the South, especially the cities of Mobile and New Orleans, on the ground of military necessity.

The steamboat inspectors at Detroit have reported the result of their investigations into the Pewabic disaster. The entire responsibility for the collision is thrown on the captain and mate of the Pewabic, who are under arrest on a criminal charge.

A New Orleans correspondent says: Mr. Kelly, of Louisiana, has appointed an agent to proceed up Red river, and seize, on behalf and for the benefit of the State, all the cotton purchased by Henry W. Allen, formerly a rebel Governor, Captain Semmes, of Alabama pirate notoriety, and his son, are still in New Orleans.

The Linen Factory Company at Willimantic now employs 600 hands, but will soon be enlarged so as to employ 1,000. Spool cotton is now solely manufactured, about one hundred thousand dozen spools being turned out per month. With the new mill a capacity for producing three hundred thousand spools monthly will be afforded.

Morris Ketchum is reported to have said to his creditors: "If I could have my son back, with his good name, and you were all paid in full, I would *die content*." Such is the last ambition of one of our great financiers. A lifetime of ascetic simple fortune its reward; and now all would be given for a son's *good name*!

Contracts for postal service now being made with railroads and steamboats are taken at an average of fifty per cent lower than it was before the war. In one case $7,300 is now being paid for service for which the Government paid $15,000 five years ago. In another case $10,000 a year is now paid for carrying the mail to a small postoffice when the receipts were but $2,400 a year.

A ball got loose in New York a few days ago, and first had a fight with a policeman, who used up a forest club and six shots of a revolver in the contest, and was twice tossed into the air. Pursuing his way through Greenwich street, the animal tossed a boy through a second story window, and then killed Miss Strahm a young lady, and finally sunk from the effects of the wounds he had received.

A late London letter says: Considerable discussion has taken place in political circles here, in consequence of a report that England intends to form a secret alliance with France in the event of American troops crossing the Rio Grande for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The report originated in Canada, but it is known, but certain it is that the *entente cordiale* was never apparently greater than at present.

As an evidence of the successfulness of the United States Sanitary Commission in gratuitous collection of soldiers' bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., it may be stated that over one-half the claims filed at the Pension Office are presented by the general agent of the commission at the Soldiers' Depot, in Washington. Up to the 15th of August, 70,000 were filed by Mr. Forbes, agent of the Sanitary Commission, for collection, and 35,000 claims were duly settled by the payment of $182,000.

There have been two coroner's inquisitions relative to the late fatal collision on the Oil Creek Railroad, another of the unfortunate affairs having died soon after the termination of the first examination. The jury in the second investigation rendered a verdict that the slaughter was caused by the culpable negligence of the conductor and engineer of one of the trains, and that the president and directors of the road, by their neglect to furnish safe accommodations for passengers, were criminally responsible, and they censured the former employees, and the assistant marshals for the arrest of these persons.

During his stay on board the Shenandoah, Mr. Talcot, mate of the whaler Abigail, became quite intimate with several of the officers and men, and in conversation, he learned that the Shenandoah was to be kept supplied with coal by the English at Melbourne. As confirmatory of this information it is a noteworthy fact that on the 18th of June, the schooner William Gifford passed the Shenandoah, and although hailed, did not answer the call, and it is believed that this was the coal supply ship on her way to the pirate from Melbourne.

A dispatch, dated St. Johns, N. B., September 2, says: In the great four oared boat race to-day the shell Thetis, of Indiantown, won by half a length. The Lapstreak, James A. Harding, of Carleton, was second, the George B. McLellan, of Boston, was third; and the shell Amphitrite, of St. Johns, was last. The weather was calm and the race close throughout, the four boats coming in within fifteen seconds of each other. The distance rowed was four and a half miles, and the time was nine minutes and forty-four. It was generally considered as the finest ever rowed in this harbor.

The Senatorial contest in California is very active, a good deal mixed, and threatens to become somewhat acrimonious and possibly a little corrupt. Mr Conness is supposed to represent the mining interest, and it is claimed that his colleague, who is to be Mr. McDougall's successor, should be selected with a view to efficient service in Washington and who for some time past has been receiving packages from Craig, directed to a lady in Parkersburg, called upon his employers and made the case known. By telegraphing to Wheeling, one package sent on Saturday morning, was returned on the mail train that evening, which, upon opening, was found to contain shawls, collars, &c., which Chambers & Matthews identified as their property. Craig in the meantime had taken his departure, and persons being sent in pursuit overtook him at Cannonsburg. When informed of the package being secured he seemed perfectly thunderstruck, and then acknowledged to having stolen, in small parcels at a time, sixteen hundred dollars from his employers and twenty-five hundred from Mr. V. Harding in whose employ he had been for some time, and during which time the engagement with Messrs. Chambers & Matthews. He at once agreed to refund to both parties their respective loss which was done from some seven thousand dollars in government bonds he had in his possession, when he was allowed to go on his way a wiser if not a better man. Craig had always borne a good reputation and enjoyed the utmost confidence of his employers; was a member of the Methodist church and a teacher in the Sabbath school, and last, but not least, took active atonement of the Lord's Supper. This, separate and apart from the crime of robbing his employers, shows him up as one to be feared in any community he may locate in. We only hope that the lesson he has learned, that "murder always will out," and "crime has its punishment" will be heeded by him, and he yet may become an upright and honest man. F.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Destructive Ravages of the Cattle Plague—End of Beef Eating—John Bull Hit in a Tender Spot.

A London correspondent gives the following particulars of the cattle plague:

This has been a week of gloom here. What with the terrible cattle plague that now rages over London, and is fast spreading into the country, the very significant signs that the cholera is advancing on its way to us, and five murders in two days by one assassin, there has been quite sufficient, even without the bad weather in the month of August, to put the Londoners in anything but good spirits. The first of the evils I have enumerated is being sensibly felt by John Bull. It strikes at the very root of his existence, at least from a beef-eating point of view, as the inevitable "roast beef of Old England" is likely soon to become the rarest dish at his table. Beef cannot now be used at any price, as the cattle are dying off with a most loathsome disease at a fearful rate. The plague has come from Russia, having first been heard of on the Siberian steppes, and it has been imported by some one or other of the thousands of foreign cattle that weekly find their way into London, especially. Much money has been made, but it must be patent to every one, upon seeing these thousands of deserted wells, that millions have been sunk—in holes in the ground.

Much oil is carried down Oil creek in flat boats, each drawn by from one to four horses. Sometimes the boat gets aground, and much perseverance all is soon righted, and on they go. We met one drawn by a single old, superannuated horse, which seemed to have more than he could do to get his load over the narrow places in the creek. The driver, a rough specimen of the "Ould Country," was shouting and whipping. "Sir," I P., "you will soon get over the matters, remarked, "Look there; now he'll swear, and then the boat will get through." Sure enough, he did swear, but in a way that most of your common swearing, but in real, genuine Oil creek style, and the boat went through. But we felt confident that the swearing had nothing to do with their success in getting on.

Along the valley of the creek, and Cherry run, the smell of oil and gas was almost intolerable to an unaccustomed barbarian. My worthy friend seemed to be just in his element, and to enjoy it hugely. Verily "there is," thought I, "no accounting for taste," or smell either. Pithole is a place of considerable business, or has been, but will now have to give way before its giant rival, three miles further up. Upon coming into the main road at this point, we were amazed to see the immense travel to and from Pithole. Here they go; here they come, in all manner of ways. What terrible roads they have had a few weeks since. We came to a fork of the road two miles this side of Pithole, and were about to take, as we thought, the best fork, when a young chap stepped up, saying, "five cents, Captain; private road." "No you won't," said W. P., "this other is better." The private road came into the other a few rods beyond. This was one of your confidence men, doubtless. More anon. NESTOR.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says, in reply to an inquiry whether officers capturing horses from guerrillas, and afterwards turning them over to the United States, are entitled to compensation, it has been decided that such payments would not be justified with the sanction of the Department on this subject, and that the practice would result disastrously to the people of any invaded country, at the same time rendering the invaders infamous, and would ultimately recoil upon themselves to destroying the *means* of their army. The *World's* special says: Jefferson Davis has generally commuted to imprisonment for a term of years, all pending sentences of death in cases of soldiers convicted of desertion. Three Massachusetts soldiers under sentence of death have been sent to Fort Delaware for five years each.

The *Herald's* special says: "From the large number of arrivals at this hotel and elsewhere, to-day, the major part of which are from the South, there is good reason to apprehend applications for pardons, adjustment of claims and petitions for restoration of property, as well as the multifarious duties pertaining at this time exclusively to the Executive chamber, will continue to throw with unusual pressure responsibility, and backed by the added numbers. The registers of the hotels indicate that a large proportion of the newly arrived sojourners are from Virginia; Tennessee being next in number, and North Carolina and Louisiana about equal.

A Washington dispatch states that none of the prominent ex-rebel generals have as yet applied for permission to leave the country under the provisions of the late presidential proclamation. Lee has not applied for pardon, though he has been offered a handsome mansion in London.

Death of Commodore Collins.

BOSTON, September 4.—Commodore Collins, long of the United States navy, died on Saturday at North Conway, New Hampshire, where he was visiting. He was born in 1795, served with distinction during the last war with Great Britain, and continued in active service up to within six years ago, when ill health compelled him to retire.

The steamer Kinsington arrived to-day from New Orleans with 892 bales of cotton, and other valuable Southern produce.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

John Bright Not Invited

THE ST. LOUIS POSTOFFICE.

New Military District.

Muster Out of More Troops.

Large Revenue Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The statement that the Navy Department had sent the man-of-war Colorado to bring

John Bright

To this country as a national guest, is unfounded. Nothing of the kind has been done, neither is there the least color of probability to the rumor.

The St. Louis Postoffice

Question raged at the White House to-day, and the Cabinet engrossed the whole time of the President, to the great disgust of seekers after pardons.

A New Military District

Has been created in Virginia, composed of the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, and the Isle of Wight. Brevet Major General Torbert is assigned to its command. The 20th Illinois volunteers are among the troops assigned to duty in the new district.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered the reopening of eighteen postoffices in North Carolina.

An order was issued on Saturday by the War Department, directing the muster-out of forty-one more regiments and batteries. In the list are the following: Forty-ninth, One hundred and second, One hundred and nineteenth, and One hundred and twentieth, Illinois infantry, and Cogswell's battery; the Forty-ninth and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania infantry, and First, Third and Seventeenth Cavalry, Company G, of the Eleventh Kansas cavalry; the Fourteenth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-third, Twenty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Kentucky infantry, and Seventeenth cavalry; Fifty-first Missouri infantry, and batteries A, F and I, of the second light artillery; Twelfth Ohio infantry and Seventeenth battery; three companies of the One hundredand fifty-fifth Pennsylvania cavalry; Ninth mounted Tennessee infantry; Twentieth Wisconsin infantry, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second and One hundred and second United States colored troops.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day amounted to the enormous sum of four million three hundred thousand dollars and upwards.

FROM RALEIGH, N. C.

Difficulties Between Planters and Freedmen—Order from the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondent says: There is considerable difficulty between the planters and negroes on account of the reluctance of the latter to have their wages fixed by contract for the year. The negroes prefer, in all cases, to cultivate land on shares, when their reward will be commensurate with their industry. There is a general disposition on the part of the freedmen to defraud. A few sensible planters have taken to freedmen for share purposes, and find it works well. A large number of negroes are living upon all the women and children are driving, bought with money and refuse to support them. The correspondent says it is useless for the planters to not intend to settle down under the system of free labor in this State, for such treatment of the freedmen as will induce them to remain, they are aiming to bring about universal discontent, anarchy and crime, as a pretext for demanding a compulsory system.

On the arrival in this vicinity of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina, has lately issued a circular instructing his agents in all well authenticated cases of swindling of negroes and robbery, they are hereafter to have the offender arrested and compelled to pay to planters a sufficient amount to feed them until the close of the year, being taken from the crop, and in case that the promulgation has had an excellent effect in that District, where the evil has been increasing. Some who had sent females away, had been brought back, and began to save their crops levied on for their support. There seems to be a general impression among planters that the convention soon to assemble among other laws, will provide for the binding and binding out of all vagrants or persons and children found without homes and employment for a term of years, or until they become of age, one. There is therefore a scheme for manufacturing vagrants, and thronging to the overseers of the poor and procuring their services free. Others, it is said, are taking freedmen to have them fully bound before the new legislature meets.

THE REBEL LOAN.

Meeting of the Bondholders Called—What the London Star Says.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The agents of the rebel bondholders, in London, have issued the following call:

"A meeting of bondholders will be held on Monday, the 4th day of September, to consider the alleged non-fulfillment of the contract of the Government of the United States has become defeated, the Government of the Confederate States destroyed, and a deemed expedient, to appoint a committee to protect the rights and interests and generally to take such steps as may be thought advisable. Communications, from parties interested, to be made in the meantime, may be made to the undersigned.

Signed FERREL, CHAMBERLAIN AND BLAKE.

Solicitors to the Bondholders."

Commenting upon this, the London *Star*, of the 23d, says: There is not in international law one shred of authority to support the idea that the rightful Government is bound to assume debts which were contracted to aid in its own destruction. The doctrine is so immensely absurd that it only requires to be stated to be its own refutation. The Confederate bondholders are not debtors to the late Southern Government. If they were, they might perhaps plead the theory of law which would absolve them from all responsibility in the matter of paying. They are creditors, and their debtor has disappeared, leaving no effects behind are not mincing matters in declaring *in round* bills are improvements on mud streets, and corduroy and rock roads over

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

John Bright.

It is said that this distinguished English friend of the United States contemplates paying a visit to the country in which he has taken so profound an interest, and that one of our Government vessels has been tendered him for the purpose. We shall be very glad to see the honorable gentleman who, amid much obloquy and opposition from the aristocracy of his own country, raised his intelligent and honest voice for ours, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end of it.

Mr. Bright is a real Englishman, in his views, feelings, interests; but he is not so near sighted, like some of his countrymen, as not to see anything to approve or admire in the United States. On the contrary, he has, all through the war, expressed sentiments of sympathy and friendship toward our country. Beginning public life at an early age, not as an office seeker, but as a friend of his country, he has maintained for over thirty years a reputation and influence based on his own ability and integrity; and now, at the ripe age of fifty-four years, sways a mighty influence in the British legislature and nation.

We can easily understand how Mr. Bright should be in favor of free trade. From his stand point, neither he consulted his humane feelings or his financial interests, he could not be anything else. The oppressive discriminations in favor of the farming interests, that is, of the landed aristocracy, and against the population engaged in manufactures, made an appeal to his humanity, and as far as he was concerned in manufactures, to his interest. He therefore took a decided stand, and opened an effective campaign against the corn laws, which favored the agricultural interests at the expense of the people engaged in manufactures. The two classes and the two interests with which they are respectively identified, were opposed to each other in England, the protection being given by the Government to the landed interest. In this country, the case is different. The opposition of the interests appeared to be real, from the stand point of slavery; and the moderate protection, afforded by the Government under different tariffs to manufacturers, was deemed oppressive to the cotton planting interests. But now the agricultural interest would not be impaired by a protection afforded to American manufactures. Consequently, a protection of the interest that needs it, while it injures no other, would not coincide with the case to which Mr. Bright applied his free trade doctrines and feelings, and he might with entire consistency with his English views, be a protectionist, taking his observations from the American stand point.

We hope he will visit us, at any rate, and see the country of which he has thought so much and spoken so well, during the stormy times of internal war, when there were so few voices raised in harmony with his tone on his side of the great waters. We are sure, he will receive, if he comes, as hearty and warm a welcome as he could wish.

The Transition.

When the important services of our brave army were no longer needed in the field of war, having accomplished the restoration of the Union, it accorded with the interests of the Republic and with the wishes of the citizen soldiers that they should be returned to the vocations of peaceful life. The reduction of the army was, therefore, immediately decreed by the wisdom of the Government. The promptness of the decision, and the rapidity and quietness of its execution, have elicited the admiration of the country and the world. Regiment after regiment has disappeared from the military enumerations, and the officers and men laid aside their arms and uniforms to take up the implements of peaceful industry and mingle with the great masses of the community.

The transition from a state of war to one of peace has been almost as surprising, for the order and quietness with which it has been accomplished, as the great uprising to arms was when treason and rebellion electrified the nation and inflamed it with patriotic ardor. A kind controlling Providence has presided over both these great national movements, as well as over the momentous events that transpired in the terrific interval between them. The enemies of the country anticipated serious disasters to its interests, from the disbanding of the armies. These, like many other unfriendly hopes, have been signally disappointed by the excellent behavior of our men, in returning to their loved homes that they had cheerfully left for the good of their country. They have received the plaudits of their fellow citizens for their heroism in war, and they are receiving their admiration and esteem, for patriotic virtue, in the scenes of peace.

The process of disintegration will go on, we presume, as far as the requirements of the country will allow. We have had hopes that the reduction in the number of officers of the higher ranks, would keep pace with that of the army in general. These hopes have not been fully met by the facts. Quite a large number, we understand, of officers without command are still on the muster and pay rolls of the army, and it would not be surprising that, far on into the "piping times of peace," some should retain their positions, through favoritism which cannot be wholly evaded, and hold rank and receive pay, without rendering any proportionate service to the country. The large number of brevet promotions which have been awarded to worthy officers on the eve of retiring from the service, is a high testimonial to their ability and faithfulness, presenting one of the few instances, in human affairs, where merit is more plenty than places. Some, no doubt, there are, who give up all their consideration when they resign their commissions. But the character of the service is not tarnished by rare exceptions. The officers and men of the army will be regarded with honor by the country, as they have been in the field, so on their being mustered out.

The Public Debt.

The exhibit of the Public Debt by the Secretary of the Treasury, will prove as satisfactory as it was prompt. The public faith, if possible, will be all the stronger, for we have the proof certain that the tide has turned. With entire truth may it be said, the Secretary is now fully the "Master of the Situation." While the public debt itself is not so large as it has been represented to be, we know now that it will be no larger, while our resources and income will continually increase. Besides this, there is a certain business animation which promises a prosperous future, and gives courage to the entire business community.

It is one of the most wonderful things imaginable that there should be any considerable number of persons in this country in favor of buying of the builders of the British pirate ships, in preference to supporting our own manufactures. Nevertheless, such is the fact. Here, in Pittsburgh, the question is presented, shall our own factories or British factories supply the market? We have the coal, the ore, the labor, the capital, and so have the British. But the British labor is not paid a quarter what ours is. We say protect our labor with tariff duties, and give it the employment which British labor would otherwise have. Is there anything unreasonable in that?

BOSTON AND THE SOUTH.—A second line of steamers has been put on the route between Boston and New Orleans and Mobile, and the business prospect is excellent. So gradually the old links are restored with the trade which was so profitable to both sections.

After a separation of four years, the order of Odd Fellows will assemble in Baltimore on the 16th instant. It is expected to be a grand jubilee, and the Wildey monument will be solemnized on the occasion.

The Cause at Our Doors.

Some people are imagining all sorts of things as the precursors of the cholera. One paper wants to know what has become of the flies? By assuming that they have disappeared, and that they did the same thing several years ago just before the cholera made its "appearance," weak people permit themselves to be needlessly disturbed. It is important to first find out whether the flies have actually disappeared, or grown less numerous than usual at this season. We think it will be found that they have not. If some of them have retired from the scene of action, does it necessarily follow that the cholera is at hand? Instead of permitting themselves to be disturbed with needless apprehensions—the very best breeders of disease—let every person be prudent and regular in his habits. Investigation will prove that epidemics have appeared wherever and whenever the habits of the people have degenerated; death rushes through communities and families sometimes, because the track has been laid for the grim messenger; and the natural laws would cease to operate did he not career thereon. We have before us the account of a whole family being annihilated through the gross violation of well-known sanitary principles. A family by the name of Morrison, numbering some half dozen persons, was swept away within the space of a few days by a mysterious disease. But there was no mystery about it—only the inevitable penalty of violating the laws of nature. The family lived in a house surrounded on all sides by large trees, completely shutting out the sun, and a sink coursed its filth through the yard giving off poison enough to complete the work begun by the perpetual shade. There are other palpable violations, followed by the inevitable penalty, in every community. The cholera unquestionably makes its appearance whenever and wherever circumstances invite it, but at no other time and in no other places. These circumstances, to a large extent, are under our own control, and instead of troubling ourselves with needless fears, getting ourselves into a condition inviting the disease, let us remove whatever has a tendency to produce it.

British Opinion.

On the cause, conduct and issue of the war, the British press has expressed its opinions very freely and very oracularly, ever since the war began. Those dignified members of the press, the Reviewers, who speak but once in three months, have given our affairs their profound consideration, and have recorded both their opinions and predictions concerning us. Our Government and our army have much needed their "deliverance," however, and have gone on to put down the rebellion and to work other impossibilities, which places history somewhat in opposition to British prophecy.

The *London Quarterly*, the thorough old Tory, aristocratic review, in 1862, asked, with confidence and emphasis of hard negation, "Is the North prepared to hold the South by the same tenure as Austria holds Venitia? And is there a statesman in the North who believes that in America it can be held by any other?" Again, "Does any man, out of the Federal States, believe that it is possible to restore the Union?" In another part of the article the measures of the Government are called a "visionary scheme for restoring the Union, by force of arms."

The *Edinburgh Quarterly*, generally rather candid in its judgment of our officers, has missed the mark this time. "We doubt not that in the end the struggle must be terminated by a compromise. Again: "If we might hazard a conjecture as to the issue of the contest, it would be, that the two parties, tired but not satisfied, exhausted but not reconciled, will at last sullenly submit to a necessary separation."

The radical *Westminster* falls into the same strain. So does the *North British*, and so, of course, does old Tory *Blackwood*. *Westminster* says: "English statesmen judged for themselves and decided against the North"—a fact which we have had some idea of all through the contest.

But, though English statesmen and British reviewers and journalists have been against us, the rebellion is put down, the Union is maintained and the South is coming cheerfully as it can into the new condition of affairs. And those very sagacious statesmen and oracular prophets of the press will have to relish this stern non-conformity of events as they conveniently can. If they shall bear our obstinate purpose of self-preservation with as much composure as we have shown under their prophecies of destruction, we shall pronounce them more philosophical in their disappointments than they were Christian-like in their hopes.

COMMITTEE ON TARIFF APPOINTED.—At the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Association, in Cleveland, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee on tariff, tax, &c., to confer with the Commission on Revenue Laws, now in session in New York. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:—E. B. Ward, Detroit, chairman; A. B. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Cooper, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Kinsey, Cincinnati, Ohio; James I. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. S. Morrell, Johnstown, Pa.; Hon. A. McAllister, M. C., Blair county, Pa.; Hon. H. S. Bundy, M. C., Jackson county, Ohio.

IRON.—The Boston *Traveller* says that "the iron interests of this country look exceedingly prosperous. Prices have advanced very largely and are tending upward. It is stated that there is not a single ton of iron in the whole Lehigh Valley remaining unsold at the present day. This important branch of American manufacture seems likely to share in the prosperity which now attends many other branches of manufacturing.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The University of Virginia was the only collegiate institution in the South which remained in operation during the war.

They have received two alligators at St. Louis from New Orleans. The larger one is twelve feet and the small one, eight feet long.

During the month of August 1,774 persons were arrested by the Baltimore police, for various offences.

The Old Fellows of Wilmington, Del., are making extensive preparations to visit Baltimore on the 18th inst., to be present at the dedication of the Wildey Monument.

During the month of August, in Philadelphia, the building of 207 new dwellings was begun; 4,173 arrests were made by the police; 52 foreign vessels, and 4,611 coastwise vessels arrived.

The marine losses for August reported by the underwriters of New York, were thirty-five merchant vessels, the total value of which was $2,717,000. The total disasters since December, 1864, amount to $19,094,000.

The Chicago *Times* evidently despairs of the country. It says: "If the people of the United States escape complete annihilation, it will be owing to miraculous causes, or the possession of a fecundity and vitality which defy destruction." Let us have faith in God, and hope in fecundity and vitality.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* has been informed that the colored troops encamped on the suburbs of that city, are in the habit of herding the milch cows of citizens and milking them. As in the days of yore, the negroes are welcome to "the milk of the word," but they are admonished to let the milk of the cows alone.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, are to meet in Columbus, Ohio, this week. The Hon. B. B. French, of Washington, D. C., will preside. This will be the first session of this grand body since the commencement of the war, and there will be a general reunion of the most prominent Masons from all parts of the United States.

The Great Northwestern Sengerfest, was held last week, at Columbus, Ohio. There was much music, a great deal of fun, numerous Germans, exercises peculiarly German, speeches in English, speeches in German, abundance of highly complimented lager, a grand procession and grand impressions indelibly stamped on the memory of all who were there.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Lawrence county have nominated D. S. Morris for Senator (subject to the action of the district conference), and John C. Ault for Representative, with a full local ticket.

The Democrats of Wyoming county have appointed Charles Fasset senatorial and Dr. J. A. Smith representative delegates to the next State convention, instructed to favor the nomination of Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor.

The Union men of Centre county have nominated Gen. James A. Beaver, formerly Colonel of the 148th regiment P. V., for the Assembly. At the battle of Reams' Station Gen. Beaver lost a leg, and was also severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

The Schuylkill county Democracy have appointed J. M. Wetherill senatorial and Thomas Bernard Reilly, and Samuel B. Graeff representative delegates to the Democratic State convention of 1866, with instructions to vote for Hon. Heister Clymer as the candidate for Governor, and to use all their efforts to secure his nomination.

J. G. Kurtz, editor of the *Central Press*, was nominated for County Treasurer on first ballot, but declined the candidacy in favor of Captain Cheeseman, of the 45th Regiment, P. V. Capt. C. lost a leg in one of the last battles before Richmond, and our cotemporary of the *Press* did himself infinite honor by declining in favor of a hero. Major R. G. Denman was nominated for District Attorney; Thos. Hesterman for Commissioner, and J. W. Packer for Auditor.

Gen. Simon Cameron visited Lancaster on Friday last, and was the guest of Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, as well as a visitor to Hon. Thaddeus Stephens.

PERSONAL.

—A London antiquarian claims that he has in his possession Hogarth's paint-box. If he had Hogarth's brain along with it he might boast.

—The Providence *Journal* suggests that Horace Greeley's address at the Minnesota Agricultural Fair will probably be on the subject of "The eradication of weeds."

—The Tycoon of Japan has recently revealed himself to the people of the foreign settlement of Kanngawa. It is stated that the foreign residents "were permitted to see him."

—A fire recently occurred at Kensal Green Cemetery, in England. This is the place where lie the mortal remains of Hood, Leech, Thackeray and others known to fame.

—As evidence that even Lower Canada is becoming Yankeeized, it is said that the city of Quebec has appealed to Parliament to suspend the city authorities for corruption.

—Fernando Wood was to arrive in New York yesterday, in the City of London. He has traveled on the Jordan, for which he was better fitted by previous experience as a New York politician.

—Mlle Eupraxine Parapa, the freshest of the prima donne, has arrived in Boston. She is of Greek parentage, was born in 1838 made her debut in 1856. She sings in New York next week.

—The Rev. C. L. Brace, of New York, writing from London, says: "In one District of Liverpool, containing 165,000 square yards, were 12,000 inhabitants, which would give a ratio of 240,000 to the square mile, nearly double the maximum density of London."

—The Boston *Post* has made a very handsome apology to Madame Campall, a lady described by the Jenkins of that paper as "an imaginary Countess" at Saratoga. The apology like others we have seen, is not in the least beneficial to the lady in whose behalf it is made.

—George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass., a name familiar to the scholar everywhere in America, died last Wednesday, aged fifty-six years. As a private gentleman whose time and tastes were devoted to literature, he made himself known to and loved by thousands who knew him only as a communicator of ideas.

—The Rev. Dr. Van Dyck has just arrived in this country, and is busily engaged superintending the electrotyping of the Arabic Scriptures. All the great Rabbins of the Hebrews, versed in the Arabic language, testify that the translation of the two American Missionaries, Drs. Smith and Van Dyck, "is superior to all existing translations of the Sacred Scriptures."

—The Rev. Dr. Wines, of New York Prison Association, and Dr. Dwight, of Columbia College, is now on a visit to the West inquiring into the plans and operations of prisons, workhouses and houses of refuge, with the view of preparing for a revision of the Prison Asylum of the State of New York.

—At Boston, the other day, the Scottish Club held a picnic and had their annual games. The *Post* of that city says: "The club represents several of the clans of the land of Bruce, among whom may be mentioned the Stuarts, McKenzies, Leslies, Mcgregors, Campbells, Argyles, Camerons, McGordons, Radneys, and Rodneys.

—Abd-el-Kadar, the Arab chieftain, has written a novel, which will be shortly published in France. This new literary light has two wives with him in Paris—how many more elsewhere, nobody knows. Considering this fact and Arab civilization in general, this book will be awaited with considerable enrlosity. He is said to have a fund of imagination, and tells a story well.

—A dispatch from Gen. Grant to Assistant Secretary of War Dana, dated more than one year ago, has made its appearance. It protests against "the disposition without a hearing of as brave an old soldier as Gen. Hunter is known to be." Gen. Grant praises Hunter for the way he made his movement up the Lynchburg, and commends his promptness and prudence in that campaign. The public estimate put on the performance was quite another sort.

—George Wilkes gives a scathing notice in his *Spirit of the Times* to the Poughkeepsie crew of carsmen—William Stevens, Homer Wooden, William Burger, and Ezekiel Beneway, who are now suing him by Charles H. Hamilton, their assignee, for the stakes that were entrusted to him as treasurer, which they fairly lost in their boat, the "Floyd T. E. Fields," and which Mr. Wilkes fairly and honorably handed over to the crew of the "Samuel Collyer," which proved victorious in the race.

The Plymouth *Memorial* records the death of Branch Pierce, the well known hunter of Plymouth Woods. He was quite a remarkable character. Daniel Webster annually visited his cabin, and used to join "Uncle Branch" in his hunting excursions. He owned at the time of his death the same gun which he bought in Boston in 1795, and with which he killed all in Plymouth Woods two hundred and sixty-seven deers. He made an eighteen-mile walk in a day, a common custom, up to last summer, although forty years old. He built his own cabin and boats, and supported himself entirely by killing game and catching fish.

—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writing from Texas, says that some miles east of Austin, on the road, was found the body of a man who, as we soon discovered, had killed himself. He was a middle-aged man, of about the average height, and was dressed in the uniform of a confederate officer. Partly clasped in his right hand was a revolver, and in his cap, which was several feet from him, was a torn piece of writing paper covered with scarcely intelligible writing, but the letter of which we managed to make out. It ran thus: "The fall of my country breaks my heart. Heart-broken among strangers, and a beggar, now without a home, I want to die. This war robbed me of my fortune, and now I have not fortune, friends or country—nothing to live for."

—Such persons as have not paid attention to the controversy between the New York *Herald* and Max Maretzek, the opera manager, will be interested to know what the said manager thinks of the deadhead system, as applied to the *Herald*. The "subvention" of the *Herald* is set down by him to cost, for eighty nights in the year, not less than twenty thousand dollars. All this is chargeable to free boxes and seats, extra charges for advertising, black mail for reporters and roving diplomats, being "forced to give employment to persons not wanted," "silk and velvet dresses borrowed from the theatrical wardrobe and not returned," and so forth and so forth. Max declares he will be used no longer; he prefers one box more, on the side of his nightly receipts, and one *Herald* less. It is said, however, that the quarrel has been made up.

—The part which woman sometimes play in the affairs of the world, is illustrated by the fact that there are just now three females in Germany, sisters, princesses of the House of Bavaria, having large diplomatic influence exerted to preserve peace among the German powers. They are the Arch Duchess Sophia, the mother of the Emperor of Austria, who has virtually been the head of the House of Austria for the last sixteen years; the Queen of Saxony; and the Queen Dowager of Prussia, being the mother of the latter does not agree with prevailing policy, nor does the Prince Royal, who married the oldest daughter of Victoria, while the queen herself does not approve of that policy, though she opposes Bismark, the Prime Minister, and labors to preserve peace with Austria and to advance the German powers.

—The Ketchum case will be watched with interest, because it is likely to furnish precedents of importance. No one disputes that young Ketchum was a forger to the amount of millions, but the forged paper having disappeared, the question is—can he be convicted? District Attorney Hall is going to try it. Ketchum, after his disappearance, was at large in New York—in fact, he did not disappear at all. He was in constant communication with his family and friends, and his arrest was effected only when Superintendent Kennedy detailed two officers for the duty. It would do Mr. Kennedy injustice, perhaps, to intimate that the arrest was not made a moment before the Ketchums were ready. But they were ready, it seems, and so it was work to the end. At the police Headquarters Ketchum was treated in a manner that showed the moral potency of stupendousness in crime, or something else. It is now said that Ketchum will be defended on the plea of insanity. His spirit of bravado left him when he was incarcerated in the cell at the Toombs recently vacated by a murderer.

The Marvelous Wealth of Nevada.

Mr. J. Winchester, writing from Uniontown, Nevada, gives a wonderful account of the mineral resources of that part of our land—particularly along down the Humboldt river, toward the sink, called "Arabia," where is located the "Montezuma" mine. The wealth of the lode is developed in a shaft at the depth of twenty feet, and along which drifts have been run for forty feet more, is *eighteen feet*. The vein matter or ore fills the entire space from wall to wall, and appears like a conglomerate mass of *fused minerals*, or *volcanic scora*, or slag, reddish brown, purple, yellow, leaving on the hands stains as of ochre, but of great specific gravity, as *hematite* or *galena*. By furnace process, this ore yields twenty-five to thirty per cent. of lead, or from five hundred to six hundred pounds per ton, and from one hundred dollars to two hundred dollars in silver. There is also in it arsenic, antimony, and some zinc. The lead is mostly in a state of oxyd. In the last few weeks, one hundred and fifty tons have been raised, and worked by stamps and the usual methods of amalgamating argentiferous ores. At first, the product was only thirty-eight dollars; but, by constant experiment with various chemicals, the amount of silver obtained increased to $47, $52, $66, $74, and the last lots *nave* eighty-six dollars *per ton*. The lead, as oxyd, passes away in the "tailings," and is lost by mill process. This is but a single specimen of many developments in the same vicinity, showing that it is the most productive silver region in the world.

On the subject of railroad slaughters the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* says that "the fault is with the head of the company in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred," and adds that on the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Road, which has been in operation for about fifteen years, owing to proper management, no loss of life has ever occurred.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Romish Society for the Propogation of the Faith, in its published report for the year 1864, acknowledge the receipt of 5,030,011 francs—or something more than $1,000,000. Of this 93 per cent. came from France, and only 3 per cent. from all North America. The expenditures in America are about five times the receipts.

The *Church Journal*, in a fit of pious rage at the opponents of the pastoral of the Bishop of New York, who, it says, continue to pour forth their replies in "one vast wishy-washy, everlasting flood," stigmatizes them as "the Huckleberry Pudding Party." The application of the term is not quite apparent to the disinterested spectator of the quarrel.

The London *Spectator*, in an attempt to body forth the Broad and Ideal Church of England in the future, says: It is not by defining formulas anew, but by abolishing the compulsory use of any, and acknowledging the value of all, provided they raise the souls of those who approve them nearer to the highest, that the church is to be made as Mr. Gladstone and his correspondent equally wish, truly universal.

As an evidence of the accuracy with which Assyrian inscriptions are now deciphered, it is stated that a long and important inscription, containing nearly a thousand lines of cuneiform writing, has been submitted to four Assyrian scholars, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Hincks, M. Oppert, in Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, and they were invited to send their independent translations to a large and learned committee appointed for the purpose. Their translations were found to agree in all essential particulars.

The financial year of the American Board closes September 1st, but the Treasury is kept open a few days longer for such donations as were intended for the year, but have been slow in coming in. On the 1st of July some $180,000 were wanted to save the Board from debt. The receipts in the month of July were $40,000, and during the month of August they have been $100,000. With such donations as are expected in the next few days, it is confidently hoped, at the annual meeting, that the board will again be entirely free from debt.

We copy the following from a newspaper without knowing the original authority, but it comes in corroboration of what is known to be passing in some of those South American States, and is a most hopeful sign for the future: "The Chilian Congress has passed with great unanimity a bill prepared by the Government, giving full liberty to profess the Roman Catholic faith liberty to offer worship within the precincts of individual property. Dissenters are also allowed to found and establish private schools for the education of their own children in the doctrines of their religion."

The London *Patriot*, of August 17, says: A "painful sensation," we are told, has been produced at the Vatican, by the intelligence that the Emperor of the French is about to withdraw his ambassador from Rome, and transfer his office to Florence, where he thinks he may attend to the affairs of Rome and Italy at the same time. This, it must be confessed, would be a very morbid way of signifying to His Holiness that the Emperor thinks Rome and Italy will shortly cease to be two States, and the very report is said to have caused the Pope at least that the French army really will be withdrawn.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's Pain Killer.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Three Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Minute.
Cures Rheumatism in one Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865. My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and legs. She tried the doctors, and all the patent medicines I heard of, without receiving any benefit until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do others the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

Sold at McCLARAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market st, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

"EXTENE."

ASTHMA. Messrs. LEVAN & Co.—I have been suffering with Asthma for years. I was so bad that I had to get up three times a night, and use medicines to relieve me. I have taken two bottles of "Extene" and wonderfully. I can now sleep well, and can rest at night. My appetite is very much improved. I would advise all those to use "Extene." FRAS. BARNHART, Firm of Barnhardt & Koch, Reading Pa.

February 9, 1865.

CONSUMPTION. Wm. LEVAN & Co.—In the spring I was attacked with cough and spitting of blood from the lungs, and night sweats; my father, mother and six brothers and sisters have died with consumption and they all commenced the same as me. My husband had the same disease, and died with it, and my children. I consulted Mr. Davis, of this city, stating my case, and that I was poor. He told me that cod liver oil might relieve me. I sent for "Extene," mentioned the Extene, stating that the proprietors were claiming to cure consumption with it. I bought two bottles and am entirely relieved of it.

SARAH McCARTY, Laurel st., Reading.

Sold only at DR. MANN'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. sel-MTuW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having this day associated with us EDWARD AGNEW, in the manufacturing of Flour and Stamped Tinware and Tinners' Goods. The firm will be FLEMING, TORRENS & CO.

JOHN FLEMING,
JOSEPH TORRENS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1865. sep-1w

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers, Allegheny City,

NEAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Sliding, Flooring, and all kinds of Lumber on hand. sep4-2t-T&F

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

At a meeting of the Board of Inspectors, held this day, amongst other proceedings, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify the Warden not to allow Capt. Pearce from prisoners' Jail fees on their discharge hereafter, except in cases where it is specially ordered by the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer.

By direction of Board of Inspectors,
HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, September 2d, 1865. se2-2t

LADIES! LADIES!

IF YOU WANT A

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION,

TRY A BOTTLE OF
WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL,
WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL.

For the complexion it is unrivalled.
It permanently removes Tan, Freckles, Moth, etc.
It prevents the skin from becoming fallen or chapped.
It removes all eruptions of the skin.
It possesses a beautiful flavor.
No one cannot be detected.
It does not crack the skin as common powders do.
It gives the complexion a pure pearly whiteness.
It renders the skin soft and smooth.

Give it a Trial—It is all we Ask.

Beware of common powders—they will ruin the complexion.

WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL

is warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by all drug glass. Price, $1 per bottle. One bottle will last two months.

For wholesale and retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond; also, by R. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., wholesale druggists, Nos. 76 and 78 Woodst. Prepared only by

J. J. WAGGONER,
Sole Agent for the United States.

se1-TuWaS-1m Detroit, Michigan.

COMMENCING

THIS DAY.

And continuing till all is sold, will be sold,

AT AND UNDER COST,

And Invoice Prices,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.,

NOW ON HAND AT

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION ROOMS

Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth St.

EVERYTHING, INCLUDING

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Will be embraced in this

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED

Clearance Sale,

To make room for improvements. se1-tf se6-3 13 15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. Smith,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-tf

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY,
September 1, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS

of the company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the banking house of N. HOLMES & SONS, on and after the 11th instant.

se6-7t N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

STAR WELLS

OIL COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of Board of Managers and other officers of the company, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

se5-6t H. AHL, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A Photograph Gallery,

On one of the principal business streets of Pittsburgh. Complete set of instruments already furnished. For particulars address "PHOTOGRAPHS," Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

DWELLING HOUSE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

in Allegheny City, for sale, front upon Robinson street (near to Federal st.) on No. 50 feet, and extending back at right angles 65 feet. The dwelling is of two stories, with back addition, containing 9 rooms in all—large cellar. This property can be bought low.

B. McCLAIN & CO.,
102 Fourth street.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the buildings for the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at the office of the company, No. 47 Market street, up stairs, where plans and specifications may be seen. Bids may be for the whole work, or for the different descriptions of work separately.

se5-3t P. H. MILLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

Are invited, and will be received at the office of S. RIDDLE, Esq., Allegheny Postoffice, Allegheny City, up to SEPTEMBER 8, 1865, for

EXCAVATING AND GRADING

The grounds of the

UNION PARK SKATING COMPANY.

Also, for fencing the same—furnishing the materials and building the fence. Also, for the building of the house. The specifications and plans can be seen at the office of C. C. HUEY, Esq., 139 Fourth street, Allegheny City. Separate proposals will be required for each. The company reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

se5-3t

FOR SALE

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

And the long lease, (obtained at low rates), of a large STORE ROOM, situated in one of the

BEST BUSINESS LOCATIONS IN MEADVILLE.

Address Box 71, Meadville, Pa.

September 1, 1865. se1-6t

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.

A full assortment of all the TEXT BOOKS used in the Schools and Colleges of Pittsburgh and vicinity

Constantly on Hand.

Spencer's, Cowley's, and Payson's, Dunton & Scribner's SERIES OF PENMANSHIP.

School Stationery

Of all kinds, for sale at the lowest prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

KAY & COMPANY'S,

se5-2 53 WOOD STREET.

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Auction Bought at New York,

NOW FOR SALE AT

McGratty's Clothing House,

Southwest corner Diamond and Ohio streets,

Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. J. C. KLETT, Jr., having just returned from New York, where he has bought a large stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which he is now prepared to make up in the best and most fashionable styles, and at

UNSURPASSABLE LOW FIGURES.

We have also on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for Men, Youths and Boys wear. All styles of furnishing goods, &c. Don't forget—Southwest corner of Ohio street and Diamond, Allegheny City. se4-1w

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS, Fall 1865.

J. D. BERND,

FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

We are now receiving, and will open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, a full and complete stock, comprising full lines of

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS,
COLORED AND BLACK VELVETS
PLAID VELVETS
SATINS,
GROS DE NAPS
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
Straw and Felt HATS AND BONNETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, &c., &c.

The attention of

Country Merchants and Milliners

is particularly called to our stock, as we guarantee to sell as low as any Eastern houses in the trade. se5-6t

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—

Mrs. J. K. BOGGS, PRINCIPAL. The Fall term of this School, which has been so successful for the past three years, under the immediate supervision of this experienced and accomplished teacher opened yesterday with a very large attendance, and with the most encouraging prospect for a very full school during the Winter. This is as it should be, Mrs. Boggs has gone to considerable expense in handsomely fitting up her School Rooms, which are in College Building, corner Lacock and Sandusky street, Allegheny City. She has never appealed to the public through the press, but by the faithful and conscientious discharge of her duties as a teacher has won for herself the confidence and esteem of her numerous patrons, and a reputation far more enviable than mere newspaper flash. This is manifest from the continual increase in the number of pupils presented for admission to her school. Mrs. Boggs is a lady of a high toned Christian character, in addition to her thorough mental qualifications, and labors earnestly and continually, both by precept and her own consistent examples, to impress upon the minds of her pupils the absolute and indispensable necessity of a holy life, as well as growth in intellect. This is also as it should be. Mere intellectual attainments, however high, unadorned by the principles of a holy Christianity, are shorn of more than half their worth. It is this which has given to Mrs. Boggs' School the reputation it so richly deserves.

To arrive at a greater degree of thoroughness, which is her chief desire, Mrs. B. has determined to have but two grades of study in her School, embracing the fundamental branches of an English education. This is infinitely preferable to the giving of a smattering knowledge consequent upon running hastily over the varied studies enumerated in the circulars of most schools of the kind. Brothers of the girls in attendance will be received into either grade of study.

We take pleasure in recommending Mrs. Boggs' School to all who wish their children to secure a thorough Christian education. Send soon. The term has commenced. se5 A PATRON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY

virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of WM. M. BEETEM, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undivided five-eighth, part of the following described real estate and other property belonging to the said deceased, viz: Those certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Winkle's Township, Allegheny County, bounded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, by lands of Henry Chalfant, Moore, the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road, lands of James Kelly, Sampson, McKelvy and others, said tracts containing about 232 acres of the surface land—200 acres of which are covered with good timber. There are also about 230 acres of coal lying under the above described land, with a vein of coal of about 4 feet 8 inches in thickness. On the above premises to be sold as part of the coal property, are seven miner's houses, two stables, blacksmith shop and tools, one mile of railroad track, including siding, with heavy rail for locomotive, pit track, track house, inclined plane, screws, tipple, scales, 53 four-wheeled dump cars, 34 pit cars, and sufficient material for building thirteen more, 9 mining horses, 18 sets of harness, 11 carts and wagons, 1 pair of timber wheels, three for coal yard and office, and lease of office, &c., &c. The administrators are authorized to sell the entire interest of the decedent in the foregoing property, either as a whole, or in parts to suit the convenience of the purchasers. The coal is equal to any in this region for manufacturing or family use. The surface land is well adapted for gardening or farming purposes, and the part that fronts on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike Road is desirable for country residences.

A plan of the property, subdivision of the surface lands can be seen at the office of I. G. Macfarlane & Co., No. 1 Canal street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Grain Elevator.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth on the confirmation of the sale; one-f

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

THE WILSON FURNACE—CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE WITH ECONOMY OF FUEL.

A few months ago we directed attention to certain improvements in furnace-building, designed and patented by Mr. E. B. Wilson, of London and Glasgow. On that occasion we had an opportunity of examining the invention as applied to a puddling furnace at the Townhead, and we explained that it appeared to secure the perfect combustion of the coal, with consequent economy of fuel, and entire absence of smoke. Since the date of our former notice, Mr. Wilson has been making daily experiments with a view to the perfection of his furnace; and from what we saw yesterday at the works of Messrs. Miller, the well-known rivet-makers in Stobeross Street, the invention seems now to have been brought to the highest state of perfection.

At first, we believe, a considerable difficulty was felt in getting beyond a certain degree of heat, as also in carrying the heat to a great distance. Now, however, as the result of certain modifications in the internal form of the furnace, the utmost intensity of heat can be obtained, while the heat can be concentrated within a limited space, or diffused over a considerable area, as may be found convenient.

The principle which Mr. Wilson has long advocated is that of carrying on combustion inversely to the usual practice—that is to say, burning the fuel from the upper surface downwards, or inwards, instead of from the lower surface upwards. In carrying out this idea, he dispenses entirely with furnace bars, and instead of the ordinary feed door, introduces an aperture in the top of the furnace, through which both fuel and air are supplied, and which can be readily opened or closed, as required. The coal, introduced at this opening in small pieces, falls on a sort of curved inclined plane, where it lies in a sloping bank until consumed. In front of the heap of coals is what the inventor calls a "mixing chamber," formed by raising the roof of the furnace in a slanting direction. As combustion goes on, the whole mass of fuel slides gradually downwards, leaving room for the green coal, which, in small quantities, and at short intervals, is supplied at the top. When the furnace is in full operation, the door above described is kept wholly or partly open, and the whole of the atmospheric air necessary to carry on combustion is admitted through the inlet thus made. On first rushing in, the air passes through a cold stratum of fuel, extending a few inches downwards. Below this the coal commences to smoulder, giving off free carbon vapor and hydrogeneous gases. These gaseous products become rapidly and completely combined with oxygen, whilst at the same time a sufficient surplus of oxygen is admitted to keep in vigorous combustion the solid carbon on the outside of the smouldering fuel. It will thus be readily understood that before the gases evolved from the coal can pass through the outlying stratum of burning carbon, the gaseous mixture of course, catches fire, and adds to the heat obtained from the solid fuel that derived from its own perfect combustion. While this process is going on, the heating chamber is kept continuously filled with intense white flame. The effectual burning of the gases thrown off from the fuel is, we need hardly say, a great source of economy. In the ordinary process of burning coal in fire-bars, these gases pass unconsumed from the hottest part of the fuel, through the cooler coal lying on the top, and thence to parts of the furnace of still lower temperature, the result being that the greater portion of them escapes into the chimney unconsumed. By Mr. Wilson's method, again, the gas passes from a cooler situation directly into one of intense heat of combustion, and are, in consequence, completely burnt, thus adding immensely to the heating power of the furnace.

Such is a brief description of the furnace which we saw yesterday at Messrs. Miller's Works, employed in the heating of rivet bars. From inquiries made on the spot, we learned that the invention has given the highest satisfaction in that establishment, both to employers and employed. What with the utilization of the gases, and the thorough combustion of the coal, a great saving of fuel is effected, while the degree of heat obtained is all that could be desired. Alongside of the Wilson furnace stands another on the old principle, capable of doing about the same amount of work. Now, the latter, we are told, consumes 4 tons 10 cwt. of coal in the twenty-four hours, and makes, in every shift, about seven barrow-loads of ashes and cinders. The Wilson furnace, on the other hand, can go for twenty-four hours on 22 cwt. of fuel; and, for refuse, we were shown a small heap which would not more than half-fill a barrow, as the produce of two days' work. It should be stated that the old furnace supplies the necessary heat to an adjoining boiler, whereas the improved one only does its own work. This, however, is but a very short way in accounting for the great difference in consumption of fuel to which we have alluded. As the result of their experience, Messrs. Miller say that the saving of coal effected by Wilson furnace is at least one-third. Then, again, the furnace is easily worked; in fact, it is self-regulating, the attendant only requiring to add a few pieces of coal every ten minutes, as the mass of fuel slides slowly down into the interior, and to remove the refuse once a day by a small door in the side, which, when not in use, is kept hermetically sealed. This operation, by the way, only occupies a few minutes. The time for getting the furnace to work is, we are told, under an hour, or less than one-fourth of the usual time. Another most important advantage is the entire absence of smoke; this, of course, being the necessary result of the mode of combustion above described.

Mr. Wilson's invention, we understand, can be applied, at a trifling expense, to furnaces generally. We have heard much of late years of the necessity for economizing our coal, and every resident in Glasgow knows what a bother there has been of late about the consumption of smoke. Here is a contrivance which professes to supply both of these long-felt, but unfulfilled, desiderata. We do not, of course, pretend to speak authoritatively on such a subject, but, from what we have seen, we feel justified in recommending the Wilson furnace to the attention of practical men.—*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

VENTILATION.

A short time ago General Morin read a paper to the Paris Academy of Science of the ventilation of public buildings. The fundamental principle of good ventilation, he observed, was as follows:

To draw off the vitiated air from the stratum nearest the floor; that is, in the immediate vicinity of the persons in the room, and to admit pure air through the ceiling or apertures made in the walls close to the ceiling. Air is not to be introduced may be previously warmed by an apparatus placed under the roof; but in summer considerable difficulty is encountered in lowering the temperature of the air to be admitted, since the sun having darted its rays upon the roof during the day, the space under the roof is so hot that, instead of admitting cool air, it penetrates into the building at a much higher temperature than that of the interior. General Morin has tried four different plans for cooling the air. The first consisted in making it pass through a space filled with pulverized water—that is, reduced to a sort of dust, as it were, by making two jets of water dash against each other with great violence. By this method the temperature is only lowered by two degrees, and moreover it would require a considerable quantity of water and costly machinery to effect it, unless ample water-power were at command. The second plan consists in making the air pass along the sides of metallic vessels containing water, which may, if necessary, be cooled with ice; but here again there is the difficulty of giving the cooling surfaces a sufficient development—a condition which cannot easily be complied with, and which, therefore, in point of fact, renders this method impracticable. The third consists in making openings on that side of the building which is never exposed to the action of the sun, while the vitiated air is drawn off through metallic tubes, the draught of which is increased by the action of the solar rays to which they are exposed. On the side exposed to the sun, the windows should be closed with blinds, or in the case of sky-lights, the glass panes may be covered outside. The fourth process will be easily applicable as soon as Paris can command abundance of water by the new aqueduct of the Dhuys. It imitates the natural effect of rain, and is very efficacious, since one cubic metre and a third per hour will suffice to water one hundred square metres of roofing, which will thus be prevented from being overheated by the sun. Applied from an early hour in the morning, and continued as long as the sun shines on the building, it not only prevents the roof from getting hot, but will reduce the interior temperature of the building very considerably, and cool the air admitted into the garret or space under the roof. As this operating of watering need not be performed for more than sixty days every year, the cost for a large railway station, like the Orleans one, for instance, would not exceed 1,000f. each season.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Galignani says that at the last meeting of the Paris Academy, M. Robert read a paper on flint implements, beginning with some remarks about the quarries of St. Priest, near Chartres, where a large number of bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other pachydermata had been found:

He states that, after a minute examination, he has been unable to find on these bones the slightest mark, except such as had been produced by the stroke of the pickaxe or shovel in bringing them out. Some, indeed, might have been caused by the violent rolling of pyromachous flints over them. The bones, moreover, had not been found in a sandy, but in a pebbly soil; and our author expresses surprise at finding the ground, and certain caverns at Leves, nearly covered or filled with the above-mentioned flints, all agglutinated together with a kind of reddish clay, containing much hydrate of manganese. M. Robert contends that all the supposed marks of instruments observed on fossil bones must have been produced by the rolling of broken flints driven forward by the elements. He seems to forget, however, that some of those marks were actually representations of animals and other visible and well-known objects. But, on the other hand, returning to the subject of Presigny-le-Grand, he declares, as before, that the fragments of flint found there are not by any means instruments made by the savage ancestors of the human race are the refuse left there after fruitless attempts had been made to get good gun-flints out of the particular quality of flint so abundant there. As this quality did not answer the expectations of the workmen, they desisted, and went to the neighboring departments to find a sort of stone more applicable to their purpose.

BUTTERFLIES.

The color of the various pigments which are the cause of the spots we see on the skins of animals, has hitherto been ascribed to the effects of the temperature of ambient air, or to an afflux of blood occasioned by the physiological action of certain organs situated near the teguments. In a paper addressed to the Paris Academy by Dr. Nicholas Wagner, the author examines the question anew, with a view to ascertain whether such a cause can be admitted in the case of inferior animals, or whether it ought not rather to be attributed to the influence of electricity. The insect world appearing to him the best calculated to solve the question, first, because of the immense variety of pigments it displays, and, secondly, because of the greater simplicity of their organization, their circulatory system being quite rudimentary. Dr. Wagner selected for his experiments a kind of diurnal butterfly (*Vanessantiopa*), numbers of which he had easily at command. The apparatus he used was a small Ruhmkorff's machine for intermittent induction currents; for his experiments with constant currents he used two or three Grove's elements. He thus ascertained that strong currents disorganize, first the pigment, then the scales, and then the membrane itself which constitutes the wing, producing in it holes of different sizes. Weaker currents will change the color of the pigments, transforming red into orange, and black into red, thus destroying the black spots which exist on the wings of the Vanessa. The weakest currents, viz., those of ordinary, give rise to black spots; that is, they favor the formation of the black pigment, but always near the places where the natural spots exist. Sometimes slight changes were effected in the shape of the existing spots, and it was in such cases ascertained that the change of form followed the direction of the current. If a current of moderate force be directed along the outer margin of the wing, the natural synostoses of the latter are destroyed. Hence, our author is of opinion that in these experiments *electricity acts* as an irritating agent; and from a second series of experiments, Dr. Wagner arrives at the conclusion that there exists fixed currents of electricity in the wings themselves of these insects. The strongest of these currents flows from the base of the wing to the outer margin, following the middle nervure; and other currents starting from the same point cross the first obliquely. Dr. Wagner is continuing his experiments on this subject.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being composed in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, and will not stain, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts. se28-1y

INSURANCE.

GLOBE

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is the only investment not subject to taxation.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

Is suggested to meet the risks of common business stock, or savings banks.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE

By reversionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.

THE MOST PROFITABLE PLANS

Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.

MUTUAL

my11-2taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

CASH

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
ON BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, &c.,
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. RIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAS. HILL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAM'L M'CURDAN,
THOS. DONNELL,	R. H. HARTMAN.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

my27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. HAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. HAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	A. HARTAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.
SAMUEL PEARCE,	HENRY WORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY E. PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up-stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which their Company has, offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. MILLER, Jr.,	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES M'CAFFREY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES,	DAVID M. LONG,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES THOMAS,
GEORGE A. BERGER,	CHARLES A. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON,	JOHN R. MCCUNE.
C. W. EICKHTSON,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

de24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. M'CORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. FERRY, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. M'CORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. H. STERNS,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. M. COOREW,
B. L. FARRINGTON,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

je6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. A. ARMOR,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE.
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

je10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chestnut and 611 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,

300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.

au21-1m

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER..... C. L. STRAUB..... WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.

Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF-SKINS. ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as sole, upper, harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calfskins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in the rough. Green hides and calf-skins, and chestnut-oak bark. Office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja27

UNION MOWERS

PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Nos. 121 and 123, corner of Pitt and Liberty street.

my27-d4w3m PITTSBURGH.

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

In store and for sale by

COOK BROS. & CO.,

ly23 No. 18 Smithfield street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GEO. S. BRYAN..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Gleadin and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumen Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Nail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $2 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my28-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.

oc26-1y-ecd

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341 CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tom, Swaim's Panacea, Solution Iodide pot Bot or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 90 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & RILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond. se22 mo28

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,

86 Smithfield street, near Fifth.

Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. dec26

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Scrap, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. je5

LIME—200 barrels Best White Lime for sale by

je8 J. B. CANFIELD

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—

15,000 FEET DRY OAK BOARDS

AT

GREGG, ALEXANDER & CO.'S BARREL FACTORY

Below the Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City.

se2-3t

LAND FOR SALE.—330 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Mahoning county, Ohio, and 70 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts partly well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascusville, Mahoning county, Ohio. aug1-1sep3

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, on 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 129 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

THOS. E. SPENCER,

au9-tf Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, now leased, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,

au14-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Sixth street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good saleable condition. For further particulars, enquire of

A. ROESSLER,

jy8-tf 42 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,

jun6-tf 77 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRACH & CO.,

Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

FARM FOR SALE.

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES of the farm of Dr. JAMES POWER, deceased, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, 2½ miles in a direct line from Elizabeth, Choice land, every foot arable, four never-failing springs. Improvements good. Also underlaid with two veins of stone coal (one 4 feet and the other 6 feet), two miles will reach each river. Possession to suit purchaser. Apply to anti-editions CALVIN B. POWER.

COAL DEPOT FOR LEASE OF CHEAP.—The property on Fifty-first street, from Third to Fourth streets, running back to Hill street, for Lease. Until the 15th of SEPTEMBER, proposals will be received for leasing the above property, situated on the Steubenville Railroad, now readily accessible by switches can be made to connect with all the Railroads entering the city and the most convenient in the city for the sale of Coal. Sealed proposals for the above property, directed to the undersigned, will receive the most prompt attention.

JOHN BEST,

au31-w Try street, Pittsburgh.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about 200 acres, on which there is a good small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and mostly well timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has cut it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never failing springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. M'CREERY, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to the tenant on the Farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.

au21-tf

LOT FOR SALE.

A Large Lot of Ground in Pitt Tp.,

Near the city line, fronting 185 feet on the Minersville Railroad, by 110 deep, opposite Willis Booth.

Price, $1,000 Cash, or its Equivalent.

A never-failing stream flows in front, and a permanent spring of water runs through the premises from the hill above, making a superior site for many manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to JOSEPH CRAWFORD, adjoining, or to ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, No. 163 Wiley street.

August 28, 1865. au29-2taw1f

FOR SALE—A FINE TRACT OF 28 ACRES OF LAND, with an excellent and well stocked orchard, covering about one-half the place. About 60 trees are now in full bearing, and the balance are creeded a substantial stone dwelling, containing six rooms and a tenant house; also stabling, out-houses, &c., all of which are watered by both springs and well. It is situated about a mile and a half from the Ohio river station, on the Connellsville Railroad, and is part of the estate of the late Hugh Walter Forward, in Liberty township, formerly Peebles.

The above tract will be sold either by the land or whole, to suit purchasers.

Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of J. M. CLARK, No. 21 Penn-road Avenue, or of Messrs. MICHLE, J. M'MILLEN & CO., No. 57 Fifth street, or on the premises.

J. M. FARR,

Guardian of heirs of Walter Forward.

au31w MRS. ELIZABETH FORWARD.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with a large kitchen attached, house, with an excellent spring of water, not excelled in Allegheny county, and a large variety of choice fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and is well adapted for brick and building stone. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HEGERT, deceased, adjoining Fort Hermitage, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet), and is now offered for sale. They are in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, the water excellent, and the soil rich and free. The cost consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is a most pretty more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via Sylvester's Ferry, and a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the premises a large dwelling house, which is convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers to suit. A plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

JOSEPH H. BAUGHMAN,

jn15-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, situated on the large Perrysville road, Ross township, about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 30 acres of hill and heavily timbered land on the opposite side of the road. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, and orchard of the best varieties of fruit trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and affords peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DI WORTH, Esq., Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19-tf

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 2d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6416 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with two Running Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Mills, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwelling for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron is established, with a capacity for making from five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly —unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mills capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Twelve dwelling Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on one-fourth credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security. Will then retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to buy the wrought Iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagon carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will find the same the safest, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

le21-1oc1

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., in the borough of Manchester until September 5, 1865, for the grading of Adams street, from Beaver to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

au26-10t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS, Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils and Plain Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of

W. S. HAVEN,

au4 Corner Wood and Third sts.

ATTORNEYS.

THOS. M. BAYNE..... NOAH W. SHAFER.

BAYNE & SHAFER,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

G. M. M'MASTER..... J. M. GAZZAM..... J. R. BUTTERFIELD

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

For the collection of Claims against the Government.

Office, 98 Grant Street.

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charges made until the claim is allowed. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted.

S. A. JOHNSON.

H. C. MACKRELL.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLICITORS—CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy28

JNO. H. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

FRANKLIN, PA.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq. Pittsburgh; Hon. Charles Lanahan, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

e2 No. 114 Fourth street.

CARPETS.

NEW MATTINGS.

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

In all widths, of the latest importation.

FANCY MATTINGS, new and handsome styles, just received and for sale by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street.

jy22

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED and are now receiving a new assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc.,

Which, in addition to our heavy stock of goods previously on hand, enables us to offer to our customers all the advantages the market affords, at the

Lowest Prices Reached This Season.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next house to the Postoffice.

jy22

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS

Tapestry Ingrain,

EXTRA SUPER AND FINE

CARPETS,

China and Cocoa Mattings,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT PRICES

Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

jy22

250,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for One Dollar, each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have advertised to sell $5,000,000 worth of goods during 1865. Oceana Times, Penn Water, Michigan

Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:50 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Phila. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	3:30 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:55 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d "	8:45 a m	2d "	8:50 a m
3d "	4:30 p m	3d "	2:05 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommdn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommdn	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Express	7:00 a m	Express	2:30 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	2:30 p m
N. Castle & Erie	4:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	2:40 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.; Economy, Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 2:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:15 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Express	6:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 2:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	12:00 p m	Express	9:30 p m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The lady having a little girl about 12 years old—passenger from Erie to Pittsburgh on last Saturday's (September 2) train, due Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock P. M.—given in charge to her by the conductor, will please leave notice at this office where she may be found. se5-1t

TO LET.

Dwelling House,

From the first day of October, No. 51 First street.

Apply to H. D. SCULLY, No. 24 Fourth st.

se5 3t

RAILROADS.

1865 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, May 29th, 1865, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m. opping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday at 3:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Penn R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connections with trains on the Sharpsburg and Pine Creek R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Penn Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Mount Union, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m. stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION for Penn Station, leaves at 10:30 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:55 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	6:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:50 p. m.
Emigrant's Train	10:50 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 410 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

R. W. SMITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my15

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	9:30 p. m.		6:40 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P. F. W. & C. R. W., 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 3:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B. Roch'r. N. C. Economy. Stonerville
9:00 a.m. 2:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.
4:45 p. m.
6:05 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m.
2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:10 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. C. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City.

my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Second "	4:15 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to A. J. SHANK, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

nov30

M'CULLOUGH'S LEAD CO.,

No. 61 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK,

Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, and offer for sale at the following NETT CASH PRICES:

LEAD PIPE, 13 Cents.
SHEET LEAD, 13 Cents.
BAR LEAD, 11 Cents.
DROP SHOT, 13 Cents,
BUCK SHOT, 14 Cents.

Orders for the above articles solicited, and prompt attention paid to shipments.

set-1m JAMES M'CULLOUGH, President.

3,000 ACRES

VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.

Situated in Kanawha county, West Virginia, near Elk River. Developments now being made. COAL and LUMBER in abundance. Inquire of

W. H. BRILL,
se1-3m 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—Just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ly8 136 Wood street.

WALL PAPERS—

New patterns, at reduced prices, for bed rooms, dining-rooms, &c., at No. 107 Market, near Fifth street.

au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent associates, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se2-1f

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick, and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail, Agents in Pittsburgh.

HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ma26-6m

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

se10

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Presd't. | SAM. R. McCLEAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 5, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old		107 75
United States 7-30's 1st series		99 90
United States 7-30's, 2d series		99 80
United States 10-40's, coupons	92 00	
Gold	1 41	
Pittsburgh 6's	92 00	
Allegheny City 6s	97 25	
Allegheny City 6s	99 00	
Commonwealth 6s	85 00	
Steubenville Scrip, contractors		50
Lawrence County 6's	90 00	
Butler County 6's		86 00
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	
Iron City Insurance Co		30 00
Cash Insurance		60 00
Eureka		55 00
Citizens' Passenger R. R. interest	11 00	15 50
Allegheny National Bank		81 00
Fourth National		130 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	55 00	
People's National Bank	101 00	
Third National	124 50	
Columbia	24 00	
Cherry Run and Pithole		85
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		85
Central Basin		85
Federal		42
Merchants'		42
Murray		50
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 10
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 15
Pithole		85
Phœnix		1 10
Whitely Creek		2 00
Phillips		4 50
Monongahela Pioneer		40
Mariella Oil Co		3 50

6s 53 at 11, 1 at.

MONDAY, September 4—P. M.

We have very little to note in our local stock or money market. Citizen's Bank sold at 81, which is an advance on the last sale. Government seven-thirties at 99—a slight decline.

—Paxton Oil stock is inquired for, but holders are firm, and we hear of no sales. The information recently from their wells is of such a character as justifies the belief of some good strikes soon to occur. Cherry Run Petrolia is in a similar situation, and might any day turn up prodigiously in a purchaser at its present low price. Columbia is in demand at about 25, but holders have withdrawn their orders, and there is none in the market. We notice a lot of 2,200 shares advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on next Friday.

—The New York Petroleum stock market continues animated, especially in the stock of companies located in the Pithole region. United States, which sold on Saturday afternoon at 23½, sold this morning at 24. A report was current in Oil City, and telegraphed to this paper by our special correspondent, that the great United States or Holmden well had ceased to flow. The information was not generally credited from the fact that the stock in New York had not suffered any material decline. By a special telegram from Pithole City, we can authoritively contradict the rumor as untrue.

—Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Company, held their regular annual meeting, at which the following efficient gentlemen were chosen as managers, for the ensuing year:

President—E. S. Wright. Directors—E. S. Wright, James McAuley, Wm. Morrison, J. K. Montgomery, D. McAboy, Jacob Glosser, J. J. Magoffin, J. M. Christy, J. McD. Slocum. Secretary—Jno. F. Glosser. Treasurer—Jno. Magoffin.

Also the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Cherry Run Company was held, and chose the following persons as officers for the ensuing year:

L. Morganstern, President; R. C. Loomis, Treasurer; A. D. Fahnestock, Secretary and S. Reamer, D. McMeans, Jesse Moore, Jr., Wm. Mifflin, Wm. Millen and W. G. Johnston, as the Board of Managers.

The banks of New Orleans were at the breaking out of the rebellion transacting business under a free bank ing law similar to that of New York. On the retreat of the insurgents from the capital their bonds which had been lodged with the State treasurer to the amount of about two and a half million dollars, as security for their circulation, were carried away by the State officers. A short time ago the banks being compelled by established throughout the state, General Herron took the abstracted securities out of the hands of the State Auditor, and passed them over to General Sheridan, who, by orders from General Grant, sent them to Washington. Month before last the bonds have been returned to New Orleans, and they are now being delivered to their old owners, the banks. They are now in liquidation, and the proceeds of the bonds will be divided among the impatient and long suffering individuals. The return of the bonds has had a rough time during the rebellion, and those most striking incidents in the history of the banking institutions of the largest city well illustrate the miseries and misfortunes of all.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, September 5, 1865.

BREADSTUFFS—There was a moderate demand for most of the leading articles. Still we have no large transactions to record. As a general thing, prices were unchanged. The weather is excessively warm. The late rains have brought about that desirable event, a rise of water. A visit to the landing would soon reveal that fact, as a number of boats are receiving to the lower ports. The only departure was Captain Porter's new steamer Gleaner, for Parkersburg, with a fair trip of freight and a good share of passengers; she will run regularly in that trade. The Forest City is expected to arrive to-day; she will go out for Parkersburg. The Key Port will be announced for the St. Louis on Wednesday, so make ready. The steamers Belvarna and Minerva are loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Freights to most places were plenty. The present rise will soon pass away unless we have more rain. The receipts of produce were not large. The demand for flour was principally local, as buyers had not sufficient faith in the present figures to purchase to any extent. On the other hand, sellers are not disposed to give way; hence we have no large sales to record. Butter was inquired for. The supply was far below the wants of the home market; the present figures are pretty steep. The demand for cheese is largely in advance of the supply; several sales were made for future delivery. We continue to notice a steady market for bacon, with a fair demand for the home market; as the present stock will soon be exhausted, holders are disposed to maintain the present prices. Peaches—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices were irregular, according to the condition of the article. Grain—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand has fallen off, and prices generally tend downward. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

LEATHER—There was a fair demand for this article at the following figures: Red, sales at 38@40c. Oak do, 36c. Harness, 35@37; country calf, $1 50; French, $2 50@2 90.

HIDES—Sold as follows: Butchers, 7c; green salt, 8½@9c; slunk, 3c; dry flint, 18c; dry salt, 15c; dry flint, 15c.

WOOL—We continue to note a dull market. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views, hence the sales were few and far between. Prices were offering 60@65c for common to full blood, and 70@72c for prime saxony. The receipts were very light. Ours never was much of a wool market.

APPLES—The market was unsettled. Sales were made in a variety of prices, ranging from $2@3 50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The supply of sweet was fully up with the demand; sales 2½ bbls "Jersey" at $4@4 50 ₱ bbl. The market closed heavy.

ONIONS—The new crop is beginning to arrive. The first sales reported took place yesterday. 3 bbls Michigan were disposed of at $4 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—But a few small packages of light sales were of a similar description. 5 loads were disposed of, prices ranging from $5@6 21. Baled was held at $30 ₱ ton.

WHISKY—Prices were about as unsettled as usual; correct quotations being difficult to obtain, as no two dealers have the same.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand. We note sales of 5 bbls at 20c@25c. Receipts given prices.

PEACHES—The market was dull, with prices tending downward. Sales of 75 boxes at $2 per box.

GRAPES—The receipts were light. Sales 50 boxes Concord at $2 50 for a box of 15 lbs.

HOPS—The market was not very active. We note sales of 10 bales Michigan old at 50c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The same demand that has existed for some days since has passed away. Trade has settled down to its legitimate channels, hence we have only to report transactions to notice in order to supply the wants of the home market. Extra Family—Sales of 75 bbls prime winter wheat at $10@10 25. Fifty bbls, same terms, 50 do, very choice, at $10 25; sales of 100 barrels spring wheat at $9@9 25. The largest inquiry was for the best brands.

GRAIN—The demand has fallen off. Buyers are not disposed to operate at the present prices. Hence the sales were confined to small parcels. Corn dull. The only transaction was 400 bushels shelled at 78c. Oats—Sales of 200 bushels in store at 46@46c. 200 do at 45, from first hands. They would not command over 40 cents. Wheat—The demand has fallen off. The wagon rates were $1 85@1 95. Choice Western was a shade above that. Barley—The last sale we reported was at $1.

RYE—The demand has fallen off. Prices have further advanced. Sales of 30 bus ex W. R. at 1c, 10 do Goshen at 200c.

BEANS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were in a small way for local purposes. As prices were unchanged, we omit them.

Boston Grocery Market.

September 2—Coffee—We note an increased demand for this article, and prices are a shade higher. Sales of 2,000 packets Java at 25½@26c, gold, and 26½@27½c, currency; now held at 28. In St. Domingo, sale of 1,500 bags at 20c gold. In the article at retail, prices 24½ gold, in bond. The article is now held at 31c, currency, duty paid.

Molasses—The stocks of prime retailing qualities are much reduced, and the market rules firmer. Sales of 250 hhds Clenfuegos and Matanzas at 35@36c; 50 hhds Sagua at 31c; 100 hhds Trinidad at 35@36c; 200 hhds centrifugal at 38@40c; 114 hhds Cuba sour at 37c, and a choice lot of sour muscovado at 40c; 90 hhds Cuba clayed at 45@46c, less 2 ₱ cent; 800 hhds Sugar House at 29@30c, cash.

Sugar—We note an increased firmness and a better demand for this commodity, the trade and refiners being again in the market for supplies. All grades have steadily advanced. Sales of 1350 boxes Cuba at 14½@15½c; 1650 hhds Cuba Muscovado and Surinam at 12½@16c ₱ lb, less 2 ₱ cent. Refined Sugars are selling at 20@20½c for crushed, powdered and granulated, and 19½@19¾c for coffee crushed.

Teas—The market has been active, and the prices obtained show a slight improvement. Oolong—Large sales are reported in New York at 58@60 gold, and market closes firm while holders are less willing to offer. We quote common to fair 78@82c; good 86@91c; fine $1 10@1 20; finest $1 80@2 00. Japans—Is colored have been in good demand, and an advance of 2@3c has been established. Sales about 1200 hf ch from $1 10@1 20 for good to fine. Greens are in steady demand, without change in rates.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

September 2—Iron—The stocks of both foreign and domestic are extremely light, and for lots for immediate delivery are at a shade reduction; since, with the falling off in furnaces which have gone in operation in the Lehigh region, doubled of late years, there is a prospect of a speedy and full supply.

Sales of Scotch 50 tons various brands at $46@46 50 ₱ ton, now held at $46@47; American No. 1, 25 tons, coal. Charcoal Pig is very firm at $56@57 ₱ ton, cash. Bar Iron is in fair demand, in lots from store, at an advance of about $5 ₱ ton. Sales of American No. 1 forged; refined $100@115 ₱ ton. For railroad iron there is a very active demand, at full prices, from all parts of the country, and especially the Southern States. English rails are scarce and wanted at $58 50 ₱ ton, gold price. American do. are taken as fast as turned out, at $55, currency, ₱ ton, and $42 50 for Ohio. Russia sheet iron is selling at 22½@24c in lots, and English do at 7@10c. Nails are selling at 5½@6c for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, September 5, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active for the best of all reasons; the stock in hand being light, buyers were unable to make large purchases. The prospect for a rise in the Allegheny has diminished. Dispatches on Saturday and Sunday from Oil City, predicted a rise certain, on the strength of which several towboats started up; most of them will have to return or lay up. Dispatches yesterday say the only benefit of the present rise, will be to enable boats to get out, that were aground between this point and Pittsburgh. A dispatch received at three o'clock, reports twenty inches, and the rain over. The Petrolia No. 2, that left for Oil City on Sunday evening, had not been heard from. The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand for most descriptions. The stock of crude remains light. The receipts since our last amounted to 961 barrels, whilst the sales exceed that amount. The market opened and closed firm, and a good round parcel would have experienced no difficulty in finding a purchaser at a slight advance. Yesterday's prices were 26@26½c for four months' packages; this week to be equal to 25@26½c, packages included. Tar—We note a liberal sale for the New York market. Refined—The market contained plenty of purchasers at the late advance; the sales were not large, and the preference for bonded outlines, whilst free seems to be without purchasers.

CRUDE OIL—The transactions were on a limited scale. Buyers were disposed to operate. Sales 50 bbls of 40@45 gravity at 21c, without packages; 100 bbls at 21c; 250 bbls do at 20c; 100 do at 20½c; 100 do at 20c.

REFINED OIL—The sales were not very extensive. Sales 1,000 bbls straight brand, bonded for October delivery, at 46c. Other small sales were made at about the same ranges. Holders on the spot were asking 49c.

TAR—Was more inquired for. Sales 500 bbls brilliant, deliverable in New York, at $8 25.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro	380	D. Bushnell	30
Dalzell, Brown & Co	182	Porter, Miller & Co	100
John Gallagher	40		
Total			361

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

J Gracie & Co, 56 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro. & Co, 93 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
Waring & King, 118 barrels refined for Point Breeze.
S McMahon, 217 barrels refined for Point Breeze.
Lockhart & Frew, 204 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 100 barrels refined for Point Breeze.
Brewer, Bark & Co, 250 barrels crude for Philadelphia.
D Bly, 53 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger, 150 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
J M Myers & Co, 111 barrels refined for Point Breeze.
Lucesco Oil Company, 56 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Co.

W. R. Hays, 60 bbls Greene County oil. Wade Hampton & Co, 15 do.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 5—Petroleum—Crude is lower, with light sales. Refined in bond and free are nominal.

Boston Petroleum Market.

September 2—The market is very firm for the best grades of refined oil, which are scarce and in demand, especially for shipping purposes. The export movement has of late become very brisk, stimulated by the bare markets abroad and the urgent wants of consignees. During the last three or four days freight engagements have been made for Europe, in our principal Atlantic ports, for upwards of 60,000 bbls, and the business is rapidly on the increase. Our local refiner has been busily employed during the past week, and the stock of Western, though quite liberal, are not more than sufficient to meet the current demand.

The home trade is also improving. The trade are making contracts for future delivery, on terms which indicate confidence in the future. Crude is dull and prices rule higher for the balance of the season. Trade continues to come forward quite freely, but stocks in this market do not accumulate.

In this market, we quote crude firm at 34@35c; refined in bond, 55@56c; and do free, 71@73c for Western and Boston, including Kerosene. The latter is scarce and wanted at 28@30c, as to gravity.—*Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 4

The Stock market opened to-day with more activity. Speculative operations at the Morning Board extended more generally over the list. The tone of the market was decidedly stronger than for several weeks, and sales were made freely. There was a speculative activity in Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates with an improved tone to other Stocks. The sales of Certificates at the Board were large, and prices advanced. The active demand for Erie is supposed to be based upon movements for controlling the new Board of Directors. At the last board the market was strong and generally higher with increased animation and activity on Erie, Old Southern, Hudson, Toledo, and Cumberland. Ohio certificates were heavy and lower, and owing to the fact that the permitted parties have sold out, the debt statement had a very favorable effect upon the investment list and there was marked improvement on gold and Government securities. Miscellaneous stocks generally steady and without any special feature to note.

Opened weak under the pressure of bonds on the other side, and the favorable showing of the debt statement, but afterwards became stronger. Money market easier, and quoted at 6@7 per cent on call. Sterling 9½@9¾.

The steam yacht Octavia sailed this evening with a number of railway magnates to meet the Scotia, now on her way from Liverpool, and welcome to this country the English and French tourists.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Flutter to-day; with a considerable activity. In Cherry Run and Webster, sales were at the following rates: Cherry Run, 11 cents; 100, 11; Tack, 30; Buchanan, 2; Excelsior, 15; Webster, 10; Hamilton, 10; Hendrick & Co, Montana, 750; United States, 25 18.

PETROLEUM.

Crude is lower, with slight sales. Refined in bond and free are nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—St. Nicholas, 1; Maple Shade, 2; Curtin, 3; Balwell, 3½; Caldwell, 2; Excelsior, 1; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 2; Corn Planter, 1; Sugar Creek, 6; Eldorado, 5; Mingo, 2½; Junction, 2¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 4—Gold is a fraction lower. The advance of gold in London and Paris, and the character of the debt statement, contracted the upward tendency arising from the active custom demand. The price has ranged at 145@145¼.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 4—Money market easy at 6@6 per cent. Sterling 9@9¼. Gold easier, opening at 144 declining to 143½, 5-20's, 1862's, 107½@107¾; 1864's, 104½; 1865's, 104; seven-thirties, 106¾; coupons, 107¾@107¾; old, 107¾@107¾; new, 106¾@106¾; Virginia 6's, 63½@64; Missouri 6's, 71½@72; Canton Co., 39@40; Cumberland preferred, 45@46; New York Central, 94¾@95; Erie, 72½@72¾; Reading, 102½@102¾; Hudson, 99½@99¾; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Michigan Central, 118@118½; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½@93¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 98½@98¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 59@59½; do preferred, 83½@84; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 30@30½; Illinois certificates, 66@66½; Cumberland coal, 45@46; New York Central scrip, 90@90½; Hudson River, 99¾@100; Harlem, 130@130½; Erie, 72½@72¾; Reading, 102½@102¾; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Michigan Central, 118@118½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½@93¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 98½@98¾; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Cleveland and Toledo, 130@130½; Chicago and Northwestern, 59@59½; do preferred, 83½@84; Fort Wayne, 98; Alton & Terre Haute preferred, 65; Michigan & Prairie Du Chien, 45; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Northwestern, 29½; do preferred, 63½; quicksilver, 32½; New York Central scrip, 90½@90¾; American No. 1, 25; Reading, 102½; Cumberland, 45; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 30½; Missouri 6s, 71½; Treasury 7-30s, 99½; Hudson, 99¾@100; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½@93¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 98½@98¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 59@59½; do preferred, 83½@84; Illinois certificates, 66@66½; Cumberland coal, 45@46; New York Central scrip, 90@90½; Hudson River, 99¾@100; Harlem, 130@130½; Erie, 72½@72¾; Reading, 102½@102¾; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Michigan Central, 118@118½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½@93¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½@107¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 98½@98¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 59@59½; do preferred, 83½@84